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NO. 492.

ariety of interesting articles descriptive of

methods of teaching, a biography of Ezekiel

lasters, and others embracing educational sta-

tistics. To some of these we may hereafter

to our own country.

Fir American Journal of Education and College Re-

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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1856.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THU

on from Catholics themselves. We hope the

Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

Without claiming the character of a religious book will be extensively read by all who desire understand the relations of the Pope and tale, there is a fine moral strain carried through Catholic Church to history, and her influence on civil and religious liberty.

The lessons of prudence and of kindly feeling are taught by happy illustrations, and children, and youth, and grown THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF FOUCATION. Published Bi-E AMERICAN JOURNAL OF FDUCATION. Published Bi-doubly. Edited by Henry Barnard, LL. D. Hartford: 150.

The people, may learn that events may often occur, rendering those higher-born and better furnish-There are few men in our country so capa-ed with this world's substance, dependent on There are few men in our country so capable at conducting a journal like the one the better sense and practical skill of others in bears the title above, as is Mr. Barnard. A thorough scholar, an observant traveller, one with earnest devotion to his object has a visited their institutions, and carefully examised their institutions, and carefully examised the modes of education and their results in the most enlightened countries of Europe, and who has already given a large volume of practical skill entered the most enlightened countries of Europe, and who has already given a large volume of practical skill of others in humble life. Miss Kavenagh's former was profitable, especially where there is a ready profitable, especially market for them in the vicinity of our cities.

Character Brothers 1850. For sale by Gray & Ballanty or his book, pre judge it well adapted to schools. Its author's known reputation, No., as a mathematical scholar and town tamong all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and we know not among all our authors of his pen, and a stage of the action of the same and promise for the action of the same of the count his book, after they come to a ready that the count has a ready gray.

Character Brothers 1850. For sale by Gray Ready to spare no pains to benefit his fellow- that though Frederic lost one of his sabots, and Eugene his hat, on one of their wayward expeditions, yet both are represented immediately after as full dressed as before. A closer readcitizens by bringing before them the practical as few are, with opportunities of tracing the rogress or decline of the various systems, to ing would have given a more truthful portrait point out their excellences or defects, we regard his opinion as one deserving great weight. The number before us for March contains a

THE MORMONS AT HOME; with some Inciden of Travel

wards. 1856.

The wife of the late United States S Cheever the patriarch of New England school for Utah has given an insight into the internal striking in the conduct of the tale-generally, condition of the Mormon Community at the it is pretty well sustained, and there is no recur, as they afford many suggestive thoughts West. A woman probably would hardly ven- strained effort at fine writing. The moral is ture to give in detail the picture of things as good, many of the sentiments expressed valuthey are in that cage of unclean birds, but able; and, while the authoress has evidently a enough is shown, even in what she can mention with outspoken candor, and in the darker hints claim, she still does not seem to accord with of what she cannot tell, of the evils of the reign the idea that her place is in the chair of the of Brigham Young and his fellow-apostles, with public lecturer or amid the din of popular cr to the one which we have just noticed. their polygamy, and subjection of their people to their vile creed, to leave no room for doubt which of them is prior in its issue, we do not now. There is room for both, however, though probably they may be regarded by some in the sight of rivals for public favor. The editors of shall arise as to the admission of Utah as a shis journal are men of experience, and bring

State into this Union.

It is a sad record of human weakness, of the

their work high standing from previous offices. Dr. Peters has been connected both with education in its various relations, and also with prove on the Bible; and the wonder is, how any the conduct of public journals, and Mr. Ran-dall is the superintendent of schools in the city sublimity and beauty of the Word of God, dall is the superintendent of schools in the city sublimity and beauty of the Word of God, of New York. Their pages show a list, too, of

Mrs. Ferris's work makes no pretensions it will be seen that neither so far supersedes literary metit. She tells her facts plainly, and the reader will mainly be interested in the mize both. We commend them heartily to those who wish to see the important subject of work, we think, because her letters are the Education treated ably and skilfully, and hope that both may be successful in so desirable and abode there, where, by her position, she that both may be successful in so desirable an seems to have enjoyed some advantages of judging, and, without any attempts at exagge-

demonstrating the existence of Spirits and their communion with Mortals. Doctrine of the Spirit World, respecting Heaven, Hell, Morality, and God. Also, the Influence of Scripture on the Morals of Christians. By New York: Partridge & Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. dents peculiar to Italian, or at least continental life. It is a picture of a heart that where it Had he been content with a well-earned fame the Bible, it becomes quite another matter, et challenges the treatment he will receive om every lover of that sacred book. For a n every lover of that sacred book. For a grown gray, living on the bounty of his

of comprehension. Though perhaps its immediate object is better adapted for in-door culmediate object is better adapted for in-door culture, yet there are many hints through the whole volume that may prove valuable to those

A TREATISE ON ARITHMETIC, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL By Elias Loomis, LL. D., &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1856. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washing who have no such facilities, but must confine themselves to the out-door cultivation. We be-

disappointed again, that her pupil is not proof against the tender passion, and her fondest hope must be given up; recurring recollections o by-gone years revived, on meeting the long-reabered loved one; the dream of life broken, and herself bound in the gilken ties of a wedded home such, in a nutshell, is the kernel of this book. Other episodes, or side pieces, the usual incidents of unbappy love, deserted affection, wither arcspects, come in to diversify the

story, and brighten the Interest by the varying characters depicted. There is nothing very belief that woman has not all that she may political strice. Her object appears to be to inculcate a kind and gentler treatment of those who do not accord with the wishes of their friends, and to illustrate the truth that God "shapes our ends and aims, rough hew them as we will." For this purpose, she has chosen

as her motto on her title-page—
"If what we long for may not be our portion

And, after having conducted her heroine

Portions of the book are finely conceived:

It is not to the battle-field, and amid the tu-

management the second year; permanent cul-full pass or the Three Paths. By Julia Kavenagh, Boston: Whittemore, Niles, & Hall. 1856. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

management the second year; permanent cul-ture; pruning and training; propagation and raising of new kinds; and also the vineyard and out-door culture. Accompanying his directions are numerous illustrations, well fitted to simpli- It is the Christian soldier who makes the hero deserve consideration, as do his views of the fy the instruction, and thus render it more easy most to be relied on where the success de-religious bearing of the whole question—a matter of vastly higher importance in weighing the aspect it wears as to practice by Protest-

From the cursory examination we have been

well-chosen examples for practice. The explanations are clear and easy, the language precise and to the point; and we doubt not, whatever be the merits of other elementary books on this subject, Prof. Loomis's volume will be regarded, wherever known, as claiming its share of public favor.

THE ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, conicusty illu trated by familiar experiments, and containing descriptions of instruments, with directions for using, designed for the use of Schools and Academies. By A. W. Sprague, A. M. Will, 29g Engrayings. Boston: Philips, Sampson, & Go. 1856. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, When - look back to the days of our own

not help feeling that vastly more ought to be not help feeling that vastly more ought to be expected from the youth now in a course of education than heretofore. There is indeed no education than heretofore. There is indeed no can dispense with application on the part of the pupil. The best of masters will little avail, if his scholars are idle or inattentive; they can be blockheads now; and if they hope to be rid of study, because the books are easier, they will find themselves mistaken. Still the same amount of labor properly applied may be productive of greater advances in education, be
who knew was a very good fellow to those ligious character, because they had not drank into the same "living water" which welled up from Cowper's heart. The charge so often made, that the poet's insanity was caused by his religion, is met and refuted, not only from his own words, but various collateral testimony brought out in his private correspondence; and it is to the grace of God, in its dealings with him, who calls himself as "once a stricken deer that had left the herd," we are shown that we owe those "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," imbued, also, with a yet holier

| Who knew him best. That turn for music always struck me as a very favorable symptom; and why should he not fiddle while Rome was in flames? We do not know that he belonged to any fire company, and, as it was impossible to arrest the confiagration, the best thing he could do he did, in cheering up his spirits by so harmless a pursuit as the one tradition gives with him, who calls himself as "once a stricken deer that had left the herd," we are shown that we owe those "thoughts that breathe, and words the best of the poet's insanity was caused by the king her that the poet's insanity was caused by the king her that the poet's insanity was caused by his religion, is met and refuted, not only from his own words, but various collateral testimony to arrest the confiagration, the best thing he could do he did, in cheering up his spirits by so harmless a pursuit as the one tradition gives on th of stady, because the books are easier, they will find themselves mistaken. Still the same amount of labor properly applied may be productive of greater advances in education, because many of the difficulties which impeded progress at the outset have been removed. No class of books of science are a fairer illustration of these remarks than the elementary works of Philosophy. The continued discoveries in light, heat, sound, electricity, magnetism, and the new branches added through the applications and developments of these sciences, make a volume on Natural Philosophy now wholly different from what it was a quarter of a century or more since. The book before us has a been highly commended, and, we doubt not, instly. It comprises, in the compass of a mode erate duodecimo, an elucidation of the various as been highly commended, and, we doubt not, instly. It comprises, in the compass of a mode erate duodecimo, an elucidation of the various as been highly commended, and, we doubt not, instly. It comprises, in the compass of a mode erate duodecimo, an elucidation of the various as been highly commended, and, we doubt not, instly. It comprises, in the compass of a mode erate duodecimo, an elucidation of the various as been highly commended, and, we doubt not, instly. It comprises, in the compass of a mode erate duodecimo, an elucidation of the various as a been highly commended, and, we doubt not, instly. It comprises, in the compass of a mode erate duodecimo, an elucidation of the various as a been highly commended, and, we doubt not, instly. It comprises, in the compass of a mode erate duodecimo, an elucidation of the various as a been highly commended, and, we doubt not, instly. It comprises, in the compass of a mode and the palace. The individual properties and the interest of a century or more since. The book before us has been highly commended, and, we doubt not, instly. It comprises, in the compass of a mode and the palace and the palace and the eval of the palace. The palace and the palace and the palace and able contributors, and furnish a variety of interesting matter on the general subject and in
its more detailed bearings. By a comparison
of the topics in this and Mr. Barnard's journal,
it will be seen that roits as a fair of the topics in this and Mr. Barnard's journal,
it will be seen that roits as a fair of discipline, she closes the outset nave been removed. No
class of books of science are a fairer illustration of these remarks than the elementary works
of Philosophy. The continued discoveries in
light, heat, sound, electricity, magnetism, and
"Over rough ways God hath led me.
"Over rough ways God hath led me.
"Over rough ways God hath led me. and there are touching scenes, that the writer different from what it was a quarter of a cenunderstands how to strike upon the chords that vibrate quickly to the griefs and sorrows of a been highly commended, and, we doubt not, light breaking in, and bids us hearken to that numan heart. We are glad to see that she justly. It comprises, in the compass of a modspeaks her own sentiments, as we suppose, in erate duodecimo, an elucidation of the various and troubled tide, "It is I; be not afraid;" the language of her heroine, in vindicating religion, the Bible, morality, and the Church of Christ, from the accusations and license of certain zealous champions of Woman's Rights, who boast of their hatred to the word of God, apparatus required. The style is such as its design requires. The author has clear ideas, The various productions of his poetic genius the style is such as its design requires. The author has clear ideas, The various productions of his poetic genius the style is such as its design requires. The author has clear ideas, The various productions of his poetic genius the style is such as its design requires. has fastened it clings, though breaking soon and all the while; the old adage verified—"the

its value. A few pages, like this pamphlet of mults of war. we often look to receive the tes- some 72 pages 18mo, may embody more practimonies of faith in Christ. That peace-speaking Gospel would rather choose its trophies Mr. Cushman's lecture was delivered before In and blessed by him with talents, fortune, a means of good, to devote the last years his life in reveiling the revelation that has a control of the control of the requisite Buildings, &c. By visits of the Cantrol of the cantrol of the requisite Buildings, &c. By visits of the Cantrol of the requisite Buildings, &c. By visits of the Cantrol of the requisite Buildings, &c. By visits of the Cantrol of the text of the Cantrol of the cantrol of the same as a successful toacher here of a family board and and the introduction of the requisite Buildings, &c. By visits of the Cantrol of the cantrol of the same as a successful toacher here of a family back and the cantrol of the same in the cantrol of the same in the cantrol of th

LECTURES ON THE LIFE, GENIUS, AND INSANITY, OF ROBERT

frank in the expression of his own views, and a new heaven and a new earth actions, what a new heaven and a new earth actions, what a new heaven and a new earth the expression of his part views, and actions, what a new heaven and a new earth the expression of his part was called. The common place. The we find about us. Flowers are indeed flowers—music has tones unheard before, and the voices of Compers. That keen sense of religious development exhibited in his nice perception of Bunyan's internal struggles, and the operations of Divine grace on his heart, which enable volume as his Lectures on that "glosquary outer coverings of the earth, but come for many the policy out subor to give the world such an admirable volume as his Lectures on that "glosquary in the providences of Gowper's life, and the providences of Gowper's life, and the providences of God toward him. We have read the volume with unabated intersity. We have read the volume with unabated intersity. We have read the volume with unabated intersity of the very reason, that the volume that the volume of Bunyan's internal struggles, and the operations of Divine grace on his heart, which enabled out a ship of the very reason, that the was to long them, without tain to doubt or shadow of guspicions to conflict the same of Divine grace on his heart, which enabled out a check, and refused the with the heir-looms of our louse."

The amount was a life time, together with the heir-looms of our louse."

The amount was a life time, together with the heir-looms of our louse."

The amount was a life time, together with the heir-looms of our louse."

The amount was a life time, together with the heir-looms of our louse."

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The amount was called with his more percentions of Divine grace on his heart, which enables to the providences of Gowper's leart the providences of Gowper's leart the providences of Gowper's leart the providences of God toward him.

We have read the volume with unabated inter When he has facilities of the southey and the sickly sentimentality of Haypresent generation with those of that day, in ley—how ever well he may have meant—neither leaves them to the unreliable records of that leaves them to the unreliable records of the leaves them to the unreliable records of the leaves them to the unreliable records of the leaves the leave

who boast of their hatred to the word of God, and glory in their shame. Hers is not such an advocacy of change in the condition of her sex, as would lead her to discard the wiser ence in teaching qualifies him to adapt him self to the minds of beginners, and without materials and the self to the minds of beginners, and without materials and the self to the minds of beginners, and without materials and appreciative taste, and the harvest grows richer with his experience, even the self to the minds of beginners, and without materials and appreciative taste, and the harvest grows richer with his experience, even and all the while; the old adage verified—"the course of human adalings that help the cause of true love never did run smooth." The contrast of the timid Rosa to the study to lay yields that out-pressed wealth of undying affection in the "Lines on receiving my mother's and thence go forward to a fair progress in the wants of those who come to the study to lay yields that out-pressed wealth of undying affection in the "Lines on receiving my mother's and thence go forward to a fair progress in the wants of those who come to the study to lay yields that out-pressed wealth of undying affection in the "Lines on receiving my mother's and thence go forward to a fair progress in the wants of those who come to the study to lay yields that out-pressed we trast, in this respect, to some of our most extensive fiction mongers. We cannot, however, place Folla with all its merits alongside of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, as some critic their hopes for eternity. But when, with the publicity he has now given it, he comes forth to the world with the broad declarations of his infidelity, and retails the vulgar ribaldry of Voltage and Paine with the most evident hatred of the Bible, it becomes quite another matter.

Same object, she points her moral to the thought that the better possession still would be a combination, in which the diverse excellences might be harmoniously blended. Such a result only could be attained in the gentle, yet decided and self-denying, Christian woman.

Same object, she points her moral to the thought that the better possession still would be a combination, in which the diverse excellences might be harmoniously blended. Such a result only could be attained in the gentle, yet decided and self-denying, Christian woman.

Same object, she points her moral to the thought that the better possession still would be a combination, in which the diverse excellences might be harmoniously blended. Such a result only could be attained in the gentle, yet decided and self-denying, Christian woman.

Mestoria and Paine with the broad declarations of his in the London Atheneum seems disposed to do. It is a pleasing tale nothing more; displaying to the world with the broad declarations of his in the London Atheneum seems disposed to do. It is a pleasing tale nothing more; displaying to the world with the broad declarations of his in the London Atheneum seems disposed to do. It is a pleasing tale nothing more; displaying to the world with the broad declarations of his in the London Atheneum seems disposed to do. It is a pleasing tale nothing more; displaying to the world with the broad declarations of his more in the London Atheneum seems disposed to do. It is a pleasing to the world with the broad declarations of his has now given it, he comes forth the world not recall the name of Cowper, sweet and precious, as mingling with some of the dearest associations of life! His were among the earliest ing Gospel would rather choose its trophies Mr. Cushman's lecture was delivered before strains that greeted our ears, even in the days amid the walks of humbler and more quiet life. the Columbian Association of Teachers, at the Here, however, even from the midst of the Smithsonian Institution in the columbian Association of Teachers, at the

some pain, but what was that to a gratified vanity? Did not ladies send their bouquets, and, above all, what a dear, attentive, kind Cowpen. By George B. Cheever, D. D. New York: can give! That childlike, innocent tace seem-carter & Brothers 1866. For sale by Gray & Ballanders of the Brothers 1866.

hardened wretch, brought to the bar of justice, has a weeping wife, or mother, or sister, or brother, perhaps children, who cling to him, and who look upon the world as a very cruel, heartless, persecuting world, crowding the poor man unjustly down. Indeed, Mr., the Judge, if you could get into the inner being of this criminal, and look at it from his stand-point, it would seem a very excussible crime, after all.

This, however, is not getting on with my little drama. After a long time, Percival was able to leave his room, and Madame Carnot, with her ponies, drove the invalid over the fashionable road. The young man, with his pale, interesting face, and arm in a white handker-chief suspended from his neck, swinging along by the side of this dashing, heautiful woman, attracted much attention. Their drives were attracted much attention. Their drives were followed by walks, and the two were almost inseparable. But, all this while, another practice before hinted at, prevailed without cessation. I mean the gaming. Every evening they sur-rounded the table, and, late every night, the rounded the table, and, late every night, the two young gentlemen retired losers.

So the season, all too brief for lover's hopes and lover's happiness, was drawing to a close. Drayton, having some remnant of prudence left, remonstrated with his companion at these heavy expenditures.

"I say, Pussy," he exclaimed one day, "this fat old Frenchman, that you keep me drynursing so much, plays a very strong game; and that pretty wife of his, by Jove, isn't much better."

better."
"Drayton," said Dungleson, gravely, "this man Carnot is a wretch, capable of anything; and that he may swindle at cards, I am prepared to believe; but not a word against Madame Carnot; she is as pure as she is beautiful." "Very well, I shan't say a word touching

"Very well, I shan't say a word touching her immaculate. But I do know that old hound shan't walk into my sub-treasury again, as he did last night. I say to all whom it may concern, look out. That's all."

The evenings grew too cool for either walks or drives; and the fashionable birds of passage were either on the wing, or preparing for flight. The table was being departed; through the long halls of the shaky keel, stiff winds, with the small of the sea, swept drearily. The little drams must approach its close. The denouement came somewhat suddenly. True to his promise, the evening after the conversation

rances of the secret being safe with them, and so the parties separated.

This discovery did not tend to allay the fever of Percival's love. That his divinity should be a countess, a real countess—the high-born inheritor of princely possessions! Poor human nature! Poor human American nature! There is a little girl at home, Percival, that you once saw, going to school, a bright-eyed, ruddy-cheeked, light-hearted being, who is now a young lady, and who remembers the many pretty things you said when she was a school girl, and goes over now, and hears, with admiration, old Mrs. Dungleson read your letters—little dreaming, poor little thing, that two-thirds of those same eloquent epistles are copied, verbatim ad literatim, from Galignani's Paris Guide. Yet, admiring little goose as she is, she has more soul, more intellect, more beauty, is of more worth than any Empress or Queen Europe can set up.

Seem fit to endow her with qualities which they cannot appreciate—if she has been gifted, in a special manner, for some other mission, she must expect to be "passed by for wayside flowers," and must also consider it the greatest of all calamities, that she has not been able to hide her talents under a bushel, or so obscure them that they should not stand in the way of her preferment among the soi disant "lords of creation."

But we will endeavor to consider what constitutes a "commonplace woman." We know scores and hundreds to whom this appellation

fell into his arms.

"Must I lose thee, Percival?" she exclaimed,

"Must I lose thee, Percival?" she exclaimed,

"When—how—where?"
"Now—this moment."
"I will; for in a few hours he will bear me

jaunty little cap, the fur cloak; and how beautifully the booted little foot came out.

"He is engaged now, and will he; so that I
will have no trouble in getting away."

Dungleson begged her to fly with him then.

"No, no!" she replied; "the 11 o'clock train
is an express train, and cannot be overtaken; and going separately will remove all trace."

Poor Percival did as he was bid. At a little

Tattinghouse travity miles from Haven he.

What more southing than music to the weary

arms of three police officers, who, not understanding the movement, caught him, rudely exclaiming—

"An arrest, Monsieur."

The officer examined the paper he held in his hands, and then treated Drayton to the same salutation. The English servant was included in the process. François was not present. They all commenced descending.

"Where to?" faltered Drayton.

"To prison," "as the laconic response.

An Affectionate Doc.—One day last week a dog in the family of the late Mr. Isaac Pearson died from actual grief for the loss of his master. The dog was ever ten years old, and Mr. Pearson had taken the utmost care of him, giving him neat and drink with his own hand at certain hours of the day. After the death of

RATES OF ADVERTISING Ten cents a line for the first insection, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

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and, above all, what a dear, attentive, kind nurse did he find in the Madame Carnot! How she watched over and cared for him; how she read to and sang for him; how untiring in the delicate attentions she gave, as only a woman can give! That childlike, innocent face seemed, sleeping or waking, to be forever bending ed, sleeping or waking, to be forever bending the count and Countess together, looking experience above destinated to whom this appellation scores and hundreds to whom this appellation rightly belongs, or rather to whom it is usually applied; but they are not women destitute of intellect or genius, for it is impossible to be a true woman, in the sense used in our quotation, without a great deal of both. What is the contained greater than any Empress or Queen scores and hundreds to whom this appellation rightly belongs, or rather to whom it is usually applied; but they are not women destitute of intellect or genius, for it is impossible to be a true woman, in the sense used in our quotation, and whom it is usually applied; but they are not women destitute of intellect or genius, for it is impossible to be a true woman, in the sense used in our quotation, and who is the scores and hundreds to whom this appellation rightly belongs, or rather to whom it is usually applied; but they are not women destitute of intellect or genius, for it is impossible to be a true woman, in the sense used in our quotation, and who is the count and countries.

"Must lose thee, Percival?" she exclaimed, choking with tears.

"Never!" responded the young man. "Fly with me; be mine—mine forever."

"When nothing happened out of the common morning; but she had not been fitted for trials, and had no strength for the endurance of anything but uninterrupted prosperity. There were children to train, but the study of their minds and hearts she had never dreamed to be

and going separately will remove all trace."

Poor Percival did as he was bid. At a little the station-house, twenty miles from Havre, he watched for the express train. It came thundering along. He had only time to throw himter the first stopping-place, he sought through all the first stopping-place, he sought through all the first stopping-place, he sought through all the cars for his companion, but sought in vain. She was not there. There was nothing left but to go no to Paris, which he did; and all that right, waiting at the station-house, he saw the crowds pour out, as the cars arrived, but no Countess came with them. He returned to his old apartment, and, after a hasty breakfast, and an attempt to sleep, he was preparing to return to Trouville, when a telegraphic despatch came from Drayton, begging him to wait until he could see him. Dungleson did so. The same evening brought Drayton to Paris. He was met, in breathless haste, with the question of "Where is she?"

"Who?" asked Drayton, opening his blue eyes with astonishment.

"Why; Madame Carnot, the Countess!"

"How the devil should I know!"

Dungleson threw himself into a chair. What could it mean? What dismal mystery was gathering shout them? While he wearied his brain with conjectures, the bell of their apartment was violently rung. Dungleson, starting up, opened the door, and almost fell into the arms of three police officers, who, not understanding the movement, caught him, rudely exclaiming—
"An arrest, Monsieur."

the dark ages, and is still repeated, wi thought of its real import—without any ides what it means, and the wrong pri and unjust asperaions it is continually ing in the community.

The women who are held up to scorn

only been known within their own fireade circle. They are public, therefore their family misfortunes are public, and they must be loaded with public censure. But they are not alone in experiencing domestic unhappiness. We have been in a great number and seen a great variety of homes, the secrets of which, if nade known, would be anything but testimony to the harmony of those within. But they are private circles, and it would be sin to expose their domestic morale.

cents a line for the first

mpathy, or to impress them with her words wisdom? And why did he so deprive her of try his one or ten talents, instead of them, and a greater sin for woman

was to bury his one or ten talents, instead of increasing them, and a greater sin for woman not to bury hers?

We read, not long since, that in a single city there had been recorded sixty divorces within a year, but none of the individuals were "ce-lebrities;" and within a very limited area we could count sixty more belonging to the same unpretending class. Oh! the dark crimes with which many are stained, who are walking before the church and the world without a blemish upon their reputation, because wealth and

fore the church and the world without a blemish upon their reputation, because wealth and position screen them from criticism.

It is not that those who are "celebrities" are any more gifted than thousands who are not. It is, that circumstances and necessities have thrown them upon their own resources—have developed them, and driven them forth, so that their light is diffused over a wider space, and exposes them to the observation of the world, instead of being confined to the family and social circle. Others, with the same natural gifts and use same acquired accomplishments, are adorning homes, and training children; and more, rather than less gifted, do they need to be, in order to perform well these offices. No matter how brilliant her genius, no matter how many and varied her accomplishments, every woman who is to govern a household needs them all, to enable her to do it to the acceptance of the most ordinary and least exacting needs them all, to enable her to do it to the ac-deptance of the most ordinary and least exacting of men; and not till the vulgar sentimentwe have made our text is blotted from every printed page, and from every father's and husband's creed, will woman be educated for her mission, that of a wife and mother—a woman—a TRUE WOMAN, than which there is no more honorable or noble title.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and one square south of City Post Office.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1856.

We respectfully request all of our friend who are in a position to extend the circulation of the Era, to exert themselves for that pur-pose. Documents are valuable, but no document is so effective as the newspaper, with its perpetual importunity. Now, while the country is glowing with excitement, while "the elements are melting with fervent heat," is the time to mould and direct political power for the estab- warrants stolen from him to the value of lishment of Liberty, and what so powerful an \$2,000—that Mr. Topliff, appointed last fall by Governor Shannon, as Colonel of the militia, was robbed of his commission, private pa-

in as many clubs as you can. For the National Era.

THE MAYFLOWERS.

The trailing arbutus, or mayflower, grows abun the vicinity of Plymouth, and was the first flower

Sad Mayflower! watched by winter stars, And nursed by winter gales, With petals of the sleeted spars,

What had she in those dreary hour Within her ice-rimmed bay, In common with the wild-wood flowers. The first sweet smiles of May?

Yet, "God be praised!" the Pilgrim said Who saw the blossoms peer Above the brown leaves, dry and dead "Behold our Mayflower here!"

"God wills it: here our rest shall be. Our years of wandering o'er. For us the Mayflower of the Sea

Oh! sacred flower of faith and hope As sweetly now as then Ye bloom on many a birchen slope

Behind the sea-wall's rugged length Unchanged, your leaves unfold, Like love behind the manly strength So live the fathers in their sons,

And ours the love that overru Its rocky strength with flower

The Pilgrim's wild and wintry day Its shadow round us draws; The Mayflower of his stormy bay, Our Freedom's struggling cause. But warmer suns ere long shall bring

To life the frozen sod;
And, through dead leaves of hope, shall spring Afresh the flowers of God

J. G. W. SPEECHES OF MEMBERS

So great has been the demand in all dire tions for Sumner's late speech, that members of Congress begin to feel it quite a pecuniary tax to grant all requests made of them for copies. invered up, Gov. Shannon was requested by the citizens to interfere to prevent outrages, but he declined. Mr. Schuyler then called upon Mr. Oliver to induce him to use his influence with Gov. Shannon, and Mr. Sherman made the same request. Mr. Oliver promised to answer in fifteen minutes, but he neglected to do so.

"Previous to the entering of Lawrence by the posses Gov. Shannon, agreed if the same By the by, we will here take occasion to remark that the sending out of speeches is a very onerous tax, not only on the purses of the members. but also on their time. Many persons seem to be under the impression that the members get these speeches free of cost, which is by no means the case, as we can testify that some of the expend from one hundred to a thousand dollars a session in purchasing and forwarding speeches to their constituents. Would it not be well for the people to bear this in mind, and enclose a small sum to their Representatives in Congress or the Republican Association of this city, when they desire copies of any documents, and there-

candidate of the citizens of Washington opposed to Know Nothingism, was elected Mayor of this city last Monday, by a small majority. The Know Nothings, we believe, have secured a majority in the City Council. There was a

At a meeting of the Republican Ass ciation of Baltimore, held on the 29th instant the following delegates were appointed to at tend the National Nominating Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 17th of Jun next. Of Montogomery county-Francis P. Blair; alternate, Wm. H. Farquhar. Of Baltimore city—Elias Hawley; alternate, Francis S Corkran; Dr. George Harris; alternate, Jaco JACOB FUSSELL, Rec. Sec.

beginning to learn the nature of Popula vereignty. A portion of it, at least, is di the ruffian war waged on the People, who h

THE WAR IN KANSAS. ka hill. Even the Staats-Zeitung, the German organ in New York of the Administration, The accounts received from Kansas are still

the excitement one man was shot, and another

was killed by the falling walls of the hotel.

Any one can see that this, too, is a one-sided account, intended to present the conduct

of the mob in as favorable a light as possible

Both accounts, however, admit the destruction

of the hotel, the office of the Herald of Free-

dom, and the burning of Robinson's house.

One says that the people fired on Sheriff Jones, the other, that the People delivered up their

arms and the cannon; one says few lives were

lost, the other, that one man was shot, another

killed by falling walls. Both represent Sheriff

Jones as active and energetic. Was his wound,

then, half so bad as was represented? Was

his back-bone really paralyzed, and did he

come near dying, as his friends reported? If

May 27th, St. Louis sends forth additional

articulars: the Republican, (Slavery Propa

andist,) and the Democrat, (Bentonian,) hav

ng both received letters from Kansas. The

and dwelling-houses were indiscriminately bro-

ken open in Lawrence, and robbed-that one

man, named Johnson, had drafts and land

pers, watch, clothing, and \$800 in money-

that the house and library of Mr. Brown, edit-

or of the Herald of Freedom, were fired twice,

but each time the flames were extinguished by

It would appear from this, that the tender

espect of the law-loving Sheriff for private

rivate property be appropriated as a reward

for their disinterested public virtue? "Muzzle

The Republican of St. Louis, of course

brings up the account for the other side. It

learns, through Col. Brewerton, (who is he?) that, on the 23d, two hundred Free State men

were collected at Lawrence-(the second day

remember, after the reported destruction of the

place)-that the Free State men probably at-

tacked the garrison at Franklin on the night

of the 22d-(the day after the destruction of

Lawrence)-that Judge Cato, of the District

Court at Osawattomie, had been prevented from

holding a session by threats of violence from

the Free State men-and that it was under

stood that Governor Shannon would order 100

United States troops to be stationed at Osawat-

tomie, 100 at Lawrence, 100 at Topeka. It

will be observed that the Republican's state-

ment is made up of mere rumors of very im

probable events-quite different from the exact

A telegraphic despatch from Chicago, May

28th, gives a summary of news by the West-

port (Mo.) Times of the 23d. It says that the

Investigating Committee was still at Leaven

worth-that Schuyler and Conway, who had

een seized by the mob at Parkville, were set

at liberty on the 20th—that Robinson and

Brown were still prisoners at Lecompton-that

the mob had shot a Delaware Indian near

lawrence, in mere wantonness, and the Dela

"After the arms in Lawrence had been de ivered up, Gov. Shannon was requested by the

the posse, Gov. Shannon agreed, if the arms were delivered to Col. Sumner, only a sufficient number to make the arrests would be allowed to enter. He afterwards declared that the arms

Meantime, from all the accounts receive

en committed.

ant, as follows:

we learn that no fewer than six murders have

The Washington Union hopes that the ac

unts of burnings and murders are exaggera

ed, but exults over the work of destruction;

he rebels are subdued, the North is subjected

he South triumphant. All that is wanting now

organ of the Administration, to complete the good work, and establish order, is, to expel the

ongressional Committee, and the letter-writer

erritory. They do not, of course, counsel this

from the Terr

Meantime, the Democracy of the Free

a so many words, but they drop a hint preg

seeking to inform the Public of the

ording to the St. Louis Republican, and the

vares threaten revenge. It proceeds:

statement of the Missouri Democrat.

not the ox that treadeth out the corn."

rrespondent of the Democrat says, stores

so, his rapid convalescence is miraculous.

The accounts received from Kansas are still fragmentary and contradictory, but they confirm our worst apprehensions. There can be no doubt that the Slavery Propaganda, led on by Federal and Territorial authorities, by the Governor, Marshal, and Sheriff, and furnished with arms by the Federal Executive, have triumphed over the People of Kansas, if not subjugated them.

An extra from the office of the Lexington County Express, received at St. Louis on the 26th of May, states that, after Marshal Donaldson had entered Lawrence, and arrested all the people for whom he held warrauts, he turned his posse (the Pro-Slavery men) over to Sheriff Jones, whose attempts to make arrests were resisted, his men being fired upon—that the Sheriff then cannonaded and set fire to the hotel and the office of the Herald of Freedom. It is added, few lives were lost. No other account reports resistance to the Sheriff, and we may therefore infer that the statement on this point is groundless.

An extra of the Kansas City Enterprise of the 22d, another Pro-Slavery maner, received to the all the spirit of the Constitution and the soft Congress, to which that very side to be allently subservient, cannot hold its peace.

"The recent news from Kansas," it says, "exhibits the events which have taken place there in a more gloomy light even than we stated a few days ago, and we should be guilty of folly did we not appreciate their consequences to the Democratic party, as well as those of other occurrences of the last few days. We are compelled to confess that at the next Presidential election they will cost us thousands of votes. We may prove as clearly as possible that what has bappened in Kansas is not a necessary result of the Nebraska bill; the reply will surely be, that the Administration. We may hold the notorious Legislature as legal or not, but so much is sure, namely—that a part of its acts are a mockery of the Nebraska bill itself; and one desired to be silently despised and ignored. Even if we regard the Legislature as legally electe An extra of the Kansas City Enterprise of in harmony with the spirit of the Constitution and the act of Congress, to which that very Legislature owes its existence. Suppose it had passed the same laws with reference to the 22d, another Pro-Slavery paper, received at St. Louis on the 27th, says that Jones took had passed the same laws with reference to bigamy, as in reference to Slavery, would any reasonable man expect that such laws should be respected and obeyed? Certainly not. They would stand in entire opposition with the spirit of Democracy, as some of the existing laws actually do. It ill becomes the officers of the Government to cause Free State people to be arrested who are guilty of nothing but a mere hocus-pocus, while the notorious murderers of Free State people go about undisturbed. These are facts which cannot by any means be disputed away, and we are convinced that they will weigh heavily to the prejudice of those to whom the guilt, either directly or indirectly, belongs." about twenty men into Lawrence, and at his demand General Pomeroy delivered up all the rifles and cannon he could collect, for which Jones gave him a receipt; that the latter then requested Eldridge to remove the furniture from the hotel, but this being declined, the posse then entered and carried the most of it into the street; that Jones gave express orders that no private property should be injured, and particularly that Robinson's house should not be touched; but that, after a portion of the posse left, the house was burnt, and during

LATER AND MORE CONNECTED ACCOUNTS.

We are at last beginning to obtain a clean view of the outrages perpetrated in Kansas in the name of Law and Order. A writer, who dates his letter at Leavenworth, May 19th, quoted by the National Intelligencer, says, the first thing done was, the indictment, under in structions from Judge Lecompte, of the leading Free State men, some, for high treason, some for constructive treason, some, for minor of ences. Next, as we learn from other source under instructions from the same judge, indic ments were found against the printing offices of the Herald of Freedom and the Free State, of Lawrence, and the large hotel of Colonel Eld ridge, as nuisances, and Sheriff Jones was directed to destroy them. Then followed the proclamation of Mr. Donaldson, United States farshal, calling upon all law-abiding citizen to aid him in making arrests. No resistance had at any time been made

the process of the Marshal, except in the case of Reeder, who refused to be arrested, claiming that he was protected by his Privilege as delegate elected to Congress. The People of Lawrence again and again, in every possible way, proclaimed their purpose not to resist any legal process. Before this, when Sheriff Jone had proceeded to make some arrests, Governo Shannon had asked Colonel Sumper to place near Lawrence a company of United States troops. He had not made a requisition on the Colonel to interpose to put down resistance to the Laws, for, in that event, Colonel Sumne would have had full power in the premises, to property was not shared by President Pierce's the exclusion of all other authority—so that friends, the posse comitatus. Why should not while enforcing the haws in Lawrence, he could Governor Shannon, unwilling to see order main tained in that way, merely asked and obtained the presence of a few soldiers to assist Sheriff Jones. The soldiers subsequently were with drawn and then commenced the action of the

"Law and Order Party," in other words, of the Slavery Propaganda. The Marshal's proclamation was the or a general rally of that Party. The Georgius and South Carolinians, under Jackson and Suford, who had just been marched into the Territory, and kept under military drill, were at once enrolled as a part of the posse comita tus, and furnished with United States arms. Ex-Senator Atchison, at the head of seventy men, chiefly from Missouri, supplied with field-piece, was also taken into service. The People of Lawrence protested-sent messenger after messenger to the Governor and the Marshal, declaring that they meditated no resistance to the laws, and offering to aid the officer n making the arrests; but they either received no answers, or insulting and denunciatory ones. They applied to Colonel Sumner-bu his orders would not permit him to interfere It was plain to all, that, even had resistance t the laws been resolved on, the presence of the United States troops would have sufficed for their execution-and there would have been no expense, no risk in employing them. Law and Order would have been maintained, and all violence, from any quarter, prevented. But, this was not the object. The People of Law ence were to be humiliated, the Free State Party was to be subjugated, the Georgians Carolinians, and Missourians, were to be es ablished supreme in the Territory. Colon dumner, anxious to prevent bloodshed, visited lovernor Shannon, and desired him to make requisition for his troops. The Governor, now alarmed, was anxious to do so, and had full power, but, consulting with Judge Lecompte

and Marshal Donaldson, was overawed, and

did not dare to act out his own convictions

These officials wanted no United States troops

should be delivered to the posse, and that the notel, Herald office, and breastworks, should their object was to obtain a triumph for the Pro-Slavery invaders. Then comes the following despatch: To show the kind of men enrolled as th "Chicago, May 28.—Ex-Gov. Reeder as osse, a single instance will suffice. We quote Mr. Fogg, Secretary of the Kansas Investigating Committee, arrived here this afternoon rom a letter written to us by a citizen of this having come through Missouri, narrowly es-caping with their lives. Gov. Reeder address-ed an immense crowd here to-night, and at-tends the Republican Convention, at Bloom-ington, to-morrow. Thence he goes to Wash-ington. He confirms the reported destruction place, (dated Leavenworth, May 23d,) who tely left for Kansas. He says :

lately left for Kansas. He says:

"I came up the Missonri from Jefferson City
on the Martha Jewett, in company with a band
of South Carolinians and Georgians, thirtynine in number. They were bound for Kansas, armed to the teeth, with rifles, revolvers,
and knives, and breathed out threatenings and
slaughter to the Abolitionists. The same boat
was freighted with two individuals who hail
from this Territory, who had been to Jefferson
City with a demand from Shannon, upon the
Governor of Missouri, for the delivery of Robinson, who in the mean time was held in du-Governor of Missouri, for the delivery of Rob mson, who in the mean time was held in du-rance at Lexington. The name of the princi pal is Captain Clarkson, a citizen of this town They were 'cheek by jowl' with the red-shirter companies from South Carolina and Georgia and very soon entered into an alliance with them, offensive and defensive. They talked freely, and seemed not particularly anxi-disguise their plans. They declared the pose to be to destroy Lawrence. At L ton, Robinson was brought on board the boat about ten o'clock on Sunday night, the 18th he was escorted by a Mr. Jackson, or Cap Jackson, of Georgia, and by one or two oth They sat down in the cabin and conve

"But to return to my story. I was su in the morning to find that Robinson on board. I was told it was feared a would be attempted, and that the of charge of the prisoner had taken him the country, in order to rally some hu for defence, and no resistance was attempted.

Men from all perts of the Territory would have
come to assist them, but they did not desire it.
So long as there was hope in peaceful measures,
they would resort to no other. I greatly fear

but only a few miles from the line. He had left the prisoner in the country, and come on board, I suppose, to notify the body of Southerners still on board, of the rendezvous, which I learned from them was Franklin, a few miles from Lawrence. They were to rally there on the next evening, (Tuesday,) and the following day, (Wednesday,) one of them declared was to be he crisis. And so it turned out; on that day he town was invaded, the printing presses de-troyed, and the houses sacked."

The statement of facts we have given will be nfirmed by Mr. Fogg, Chief Clerk of the Commission of Inquiry, who left Leavenworth a few days after the sacking of Lawrence, was Washington a few days since, and would have prepared a full account of the outrages had he not been prevented by severe indisposi

The statement we now proceed to print from he correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat of the 27th, presents the facts substantially as Mr. Fogg narrated them to us.

From the Missouri Democrat of May 27. A little before sunrise on Wednesday morning, May 21st, a body of men, armed with United States muskets and cancer. ing, May 21st, a body or men, armed with Uni-ted States muskets and cannon, appeared upon the hill about three-fourths of a mile southeast from the town of Lawrence. Additional forces continued to arrive for several hours, from the rection of Lecompton, and also from Franklin etween eight and nine o'clock, part of the between eight and hims o'clock, part of the troops moved down to the north, by Gov. Robin-son's house, to a hill immediately overlooking the town. About eleven o'clock, United States Deputy Marshal W. P. Fain, (three weeks from Georgia,) with a posse of eight men, came into awrence. They were respectfully received to Eldridge Honse.

The Marshal first summoned several prom

The Marshal first summoned several prominent citizens to aid his posse, and then proceeded to arrest Judge Smith and Col. Deitzler on a charge of high treason. Judge Smith was sitting in the reading room of the hotel, and when informed that the Marshal wished to see when informed that the marsha winned to see him he cheerfully went into his room and sub-mitted himself to the arrest.

During these proceedings, there was no stir or excitement in the town, and not more than

twenty or thirty men were about the streets.

The Marshal and his posse took dinner at the hotel, after which Col. Eldridge went with his hack and conveyed the prisoners and a part of the posse to the camp.

The Marshal now dismissed his entire possession.

and Sheriff Jones immediately summoned then all; and then commenced the scenes disgraceful to humanity, destructive to Kansas, and the end of which God only knows.

About one o'clook P. M. Jones rode into town

About one o'clock P. M. Jones rode into town with a posse of twenty-five mounted men, armed with muskets and bayonets. They proceeded to the hotel, and Jones called for Gen. Pomeroy. He came to the door. Jones stated he had several times been resisted in that place; attempts had been made to assassinate him; and he now declared that he was "determined to execute the law, if he lost his life." And now, said he, I demand of you, as the most prominent man in the place, the surrender of all the cannon and Sharpe's rifles that you have. ill the cannon and Sharpe's rifles that you have and I give you five minutes to decide whether you will give them up, (taking out his watch and noting the time.)

The General went up to the committee-room, and returned in a few minutes, and replied that

the cannon would be given up; but that there were no Sharpe's rifles in the place, except such as were private property, and that those could not be surrendered. Jones seemed to be f opinion that they had rifles which were no private properety, and requested him to stack all they had in the street, and said that such as could be proved to be private property would be returned. By this time the whole posse ariously estimated at from five to eight hur lred men, were marching down the oming into town on the south side.

The cannon (four pieces) were produced a

arried through the street. One was a brass six-pounder; the others little pop-guns, which a man could comfortably carry on his shoulders.
No rifles were delivered up.

Jones now told Col. Eldridge, who occupi he hotel and owned the furniture, that the hotel and owned the furniture, that the hotel must be destroyed; that he was acting strictly under orders. The grand jury at Lecompton had declared the hotel and presses at Lawrence a nuisance, and ordered him to destroy them. He would give Col. Eldridge an opportunity to remove his furniture, and for that purpose he might have until five o'clock. (It was then fifteen minutes past three.) Col. Eldridge replied, that the furniture could not be removed in less time than half a day, and desired a longer time. Jones refused. Then, said Eldridge, give me time to remove my family; that is all I ask. A part of the furniture was afterwards removed by the posse as plunder, vas afterwards removed by the posse as plunde this time, the "law and order" mob was pour ing into the streets, and the residents—men, women, and children—sought shelter in the ad-joining woods.

The first property destroyed was the press the Kansas Free State, which was thrown o the river, and everything pertaining to the to the river, and everything pertaining to the office, with exchanges, paper, and a large quantity of miscellaneous books, were thrown into the street, mutilated, and destroyed. The flag of the Lone Star ("South Carolina and Southern Rights") was hoisted first upon the house of G. W. Brown, of the Heraid of Freedom, and afterwards upon the hotel. Brown's press and everything in the office shared the same fate as the other, and a wagon load of books and papers was trampled in the streets. Jones promised in the commencement tha no private property should be destroyed; but houses were broken open and rifled of whatever

valuables to a large amount missing.

About five o'clock, three cannon were place in the street, twelve or fifteen rods east of the hotel, and some thirty shots were fired, shattering the wall considerably, but proving altogethe too slow a method of destruction for these "la and order" men. They then set fire to the building in different places, and put several kegs of powder under it. The flames and smoke soon burst out at the windows, and the whole building was in a blaze. The walls trembled and fell, and the shouts and yells of the mob proclaimed the triumph of law and order in Lav

G. W. Brown was twice set on fire. The floor was burnt through. The fire was finally extinwas burnt trough. The free was many extra guished by some young men of Lawrence. The mob threatened to shoot them, but they were not deterred. If this house had burnt, several others must certainly have been destroyed, and here would have been danger of burning nearl

half the town.

Many of the mob were bent on destroying every house in the place, and appeches were made, urging the destruction of the whole town. Atchison, it is said, advised moderation. Col. Jackson, of Georgia, with many others, were opposed to the burning of the hotel. A tender-hearted man from Missouri, who had come out to exterminate the d.—d Abplittonists, shed law-maker is armed to the teeth, ready to provoke or resist a bloody assault? What is the to exterminate the destruction of the property of innocent, unoffending men, as he found them to be.

The mob began to disperse an hour before

sunset, and at sundown most of them had sunset, and at suddown most of them had left the town. A few, overcome by excitement, or gtupefied by liquor, lay insensible in the street. They were unharmed by the people of Lawrence. In the evening, Gov. Robinson's house was set on fire and burnt to the ground. And thus ended, for that day, the execution of the "law"

in Lawrence.
The women and children of Lawrence The women and condren of Lawrence steps, that night, either beneath the friendly sheltering trees along the banks of the Kansas, or huddled together in small houses and cabins on the outskirts of the town.

One man of the posse was killed by the fall-

The report that a Free State man was killed at Lawrence on the 21st, was I think a mistake. I think it has reference to a cold-blooded murder committed by them on the 19th instant, at Blanton's bridge, three miles south of Lawrence, where a man named John Jones was shot, after the delication on the secondary.

21st will prove to be the commence of a civil war in Kansas.

An Eye-Witness.

Our Washington friend in his letter to us,

that that time is past, and that the scenes of the

says:

"When these outrages were fully consummated, the Governor made a demand apon Col. Summer for troops to preserve order in the Territory; and this morning I have seen four companies of cavalry pass my window, on their way to the seat of war. If they had been there on Wednesday, a single word from Col. Summer might have saved Lawrence from its fate. It is suggested, and it is probable, that the real motive of the cowardly Governor for calling on Summer, after the mischief is consummated, is the apprehension that the outraged people might become desperate, and turn upon their tyrants. I fear that there is little ground to hope for such apeedy justice to these evildoers."

From what we can learn, it was at first th intention of Jones to proceed to Topeka, and serve it as he did Lawrence, but, it is said that the Free State men, having been deceived, de serted, and driven to desperation, had deter-mined to make a stand there, and defend themselves. They were concentrating in strong orce. To prevent a collision that would have probably resulted in the complete overthrow of he Propaganda, and to save himself from harm, was probably the two-fold object of the dovernor in making requisition for United States troops, to keep the peace, after the Free State men had been humiliated.

Let no friend of Freedom and Justice be de eived. The invading forces have probably rero back in September and October, when the elections are to be held, to repeat on a large scale the outrages which have so often been enacted. Some of the returning invaders have been heard to avow this intention. And, meanwhile, the regiment of Georgians and South Carolinians, will remain armed and under military drill, being bound, by articles of agreement, to continue in the Territory one year, a term long enough, it is hoped, for the subjugation of Kansas to slaveholding rule.

What is the remedy for this terrible state o things? How is Kansas, how are the North and West, how is the whole country, to be saved from the Reign of Terror and Violence, thus inaugurated in our Territories? By a union of the voters of the free States, in opposition to the Administration, and to the no nation of the Cincinnati Convention, and by the election of a Republican President, next November. This is the only peaceful and effectual remedy.

THE TWO SECTIONS.

It is said by the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, that Mr. Brooks the assailant of Mr. Sumner, was advised by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to state publicly that the assault on the Senator from Massachusetts was dictated entirely by personal considerations, and had nothing to do with political questions, but that the advice was rejected. Referring to our fourth page, the reader will

find that the affair is regarded by the public press,

in both sections of the country, as political. It

is painful to observe the contrast. Virginia

that sum would pay for.

Union good for, if the Representatives of the

different States meet, as enemies, not to delib-

erate and freely confer on matters of common

interest, but to defy each other to mortal com-

bat? What is such a state of things, but war

in disguise? Better, far better, that both sec-

tions separate, agreeing on an amicable division

of the public property, than bathe their hands

oderate men, in the South, or has the spirit

of its People, and obtained the control of their

en who in their inmost souls are revolted

at the violence committed on Mr. Sumner

We believe there are members from the South

who would like to express their feelings by their votes, but party and sectional considerations restrain them. They might defy party alone,

but they shrink from encountering the denunciations the Slave Power might launch against

The curse of Slavery to the white man

of Nullification and Disunion taken possess

Again we ask-are there any wise

in fraternal blood.

and South Carolina papers exult over the attack, glorify Mr. Brooks, hope that other Senators from the North may be subjected to similar reatment. Mr. Seward, acknowledged, even by the New York Herald, to be a model of Sens rial courtesy, a man who has never, throughout his career in the Senate, spoken a word . ffensive, personally, to any man, is held up as specially ings at the South compliment Mr. Brooks-testimonials of signal regard are sent to him-the Governor of South Carolina heads a Labscription to procure and present to him a silver pitcher and goblet. On the other hand, the Legislature of Massachusetts passes resolves demanding the instant expulsion of Mr. Brooks from his seat in the House. Immense meet ings in Boston, New York, New Haven, Cincinnati, and other Northern and Western cities, embracing men of all parties, men hitherto known as opponents of the Republican movement, denounce the assault in the most unsparing terms, and follow up the demand made by the Massachusetts Legislature. The Connecticut Legislature withdraws its invitation to Mr. Everett to deliver before it his Lecture on Washington, on the ground of his having de. clined to attend the meeting in Boston, called to denounce the outrage. The bill to repeal the Personal Liberty Law of Massachus passed some time since to a third reading in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a vote of 144 to 124, was promptly reconsidered after the commission of the outrage or Senator Sumner, and Mr. Briggs's bill, merely amendatory of the Law, voted down previously by a large majority, was passed by a vote of 155 to 130! Hundreds of thousands of copies of the speech have already been printed, the demand outrunning the supply. At Galena, Ilsuited the fancy of the mob. Locks, bolts, or bars, were no security. Windows and doors were broken and destroyed, and money and the assault, collected sixty dollars, and sent us the assault, collected sixty dollars, and sent us

an order for as many copies of the speech as Is it possible that there is so radical a differ ence as to the civilization of the two sections, as these facts seem to demonstrate? Are there no Southern men who deprecate, deplore, reprobate this violation of the rights of discussion and the sanctity of the Legislative Hall? Are there no Southern men to stand up and rebuke the reckless counsellors of violence and anarchy? Are there no Southern men sane enough to speak and act in behalf of the Law against the bludgeon, the bowie-knife, and the revolver? Can it be, that had such an outrage been perpetrated in the times of Clay Calhoun, and Benton, it would have passed without indignant comment, without words of wisdom and warning, boldly uttered, to restrain the indulgence of passions subversive of the Union? Violence provokes violence. Men will fight rather than be degraded. Let such acts as have lately shocked the country pass anpunished, and Congress will in time be converted into an armed mob. How can the lawmaking power be wisely exercised, when every

this Privileged Class must be broken downstripped of its power and patronage-and this is to be done, by putting it in a minority in both Houses of Congress, and taking away from it the Federal Executive. The People can do this, if they will. There are sixteen fee, fifteen, slaveholding States. The thirty Senators from the slave States act together on all questions touching the privileges of their Order. The free States now have but fourteen men in the Senate who act together on questions con cerning the rights of the People, as opposed to that Order; they must go on in the reforming that body, until, instead of fourteen, they shall have thirty-two Senators. Now eighteen whom they send, are the auxiliaries of the Privileged Class. In the House, the slave States have ninety Representatives, every man of them true to Slavery-while the fre States have one hundred and thirty-four mem bers, outnumbering the slave State represents tion by forty majority. But, this majority, un der present circumstances, only serves to reduce free State power. A House divided again itself cannot stand. The free States are divithey send, were as true to Freedom as the very, there would be an end to violence and in

even a bare majority of true Represen that some of them voted with that Cla against all inquiry into the horrible assau made on Mr. Sumner, and more absente themselves. Had the victim been a Mason The slave is in subjection to his master—the master to his caste. This hope, could a

those who now abuse the powers of the Federal Executive, would witness the er ent of Southern as well as Northern men. nxious to be delivered from a crushing ession which will tolerate no dissent, much less opposition.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE SENATE - THE PRIVILEGED CLASS-THE PEOPLE.

must strike every candid mind.

must strike every candid mind.

The Committee, in the absence of any precedent in the proceedings of the Senate, examines the action of the House in several analogies that the committee is a several analogies to the committee of the committee o gous cases, and, concurring in the doctrine effectual remedy. Just so long as the People maintained by that body in those cases, conbreach of the privileges of the Senate."

not, therefore, proceed further in the present to be a subject race, and cease longer to strive case than to make complaint to the House of with their Master. Representatives of the assault committed." And the Committee therefore submit the fol-

"That the above report be accepted, and that a copy thereof, and the affidavits accompanying the same, be transmitted to the House of Representatives."

The resolution was agreed to, Mr. Toombs alone, it is stated in the reports of the Associa-

ted Press, voting nay.

These reports, as printed in the New York papers, say that the Committee recommende Senate to make complaint to the House This is a mistake: the Committee simply expresses the opinion that the Senate cannot do nore than "make complaint"—but, it does not "recommend it to do so, nor does the Senate

make any complaint.

The two points of practical value in the reort are-

That the assault was a breach of the privi-

leges of the Senate—
That the House has jurisdiction of the ence, inasmuch as the assailant is a member

of that body. This is the unanimous opinion of the Com nittee, and the Senate, in voting to accept the eport containing this opinion, and submit it to the House, with but one dissenting voice, virtually rebukes the sixty-three Administration and Southern members who voted in the House against all inquiry into the offence. Delicate ly worded as the report is, careful as the Committee has been to state the facts of the assault in the mildest form, and imply rather than avow disapprobation, still the Senate, voting to seated at his desk in the Senate Chamber, asaccept its opinion that it was a breach of its sault him with considerable violence, striking privileges, and to submit the facts and the opinprivileges, and to submit the facts and the opinon to the House, virtually calls upon that body to punish the offender against its privileges. This is something-indeed, quite as much as could be expected from the Senate, constituted as it now is. Its privileges are precious—but they are less sacred than the pretensions of the

Let us suppose that, incensed by the invecive of Senator Mason, Mr. Buffinton of the House, watching his opportunity, should come upon the Senator suddenly, after the hour of djournment, while yet profoundly absorbed in his Senatorial duties, and by his position rendered defenceless—that he should strike him a blow over the head with a heavy cane, before he could rise, stunning him so as to make him reel, blinded by the concussion—that he should follow this up, with numerous blows in rapid succession, the assailed being disabled by the first blow for intelligent or effective resistance, until he should sink on the floor, senseless, and covered with blood—we ask, what then would be the action of the Senate? Would the forty-seven Senators with whom Mr. Mason sympathizes, mince their words in describing such an assault? Would they find no adjectives to show their sense of the grossness of the breach of privilege? Would they imagine they had exhausted all their power in a cold-blooded expression of opinion that the assault was a breach of privilege, without even entering a complaint against the offender? covered with blood-we ask, what then would

Nonsense! The Senate Chamber would have everberated with indignant invective. The lagrant facts would have been exhibited in all their enormity. A demand would have been made on the House for instant and decided action, and the privilege of the Senate Chamber would have been denied to the man guilty of the alarming breach of their privileges. It is useless to disguise the facts. There is

no magnanimity, there is no justice, in a Slaveholding majority. The Slave Oligarchy and its Free State auxiliaries constitute a Privileged Class; submit to it, and you are safe; sustain it, and you may find preferment; defy it, and you expose yourself to insult and violence. Let one of its members commit an offence. however heinous, and the whole power of the Order is at once pledged to shield him; let one of its members be made to suffer for his arrogance, and the whole power of the Order will ustain him in resorting to the most vindictive The remedy for this state of things is plain:

ded against themselves. Suppose every man of the one hundred and thirty-four whom ninety slave State Representatives are to Sla-

Many whom they send, are auxiliaries of the

offy the anxiliaries in both Senate and do not suffer yourselves to be cheated any more by pretenders, by asses in lion's skins—place in the Senate thirty-two, in the House one hundred and thirty-four determined opponents of the Privileged Class—put down the Pierce and Douglas dynasty—put an end to the misrule of the Slave Power, by giving the vote of every free State next November to the President of the Resident of the Resi the vote of every free State next November to of the rules established to and order of that body.

The act cannot, therefore, be regarded by Report of the Senate Committee on the Sumner Assault.

The reader will find on the fourth page of the Era the report of the Senate Committee on the Sumner Assault. It is a brief statement of facts, accompanied with affidavits; but the statement is incomplete, in omitting all reference to the facts, that the assault was a surprise, made upon a man defenceless and unpressed, and continued, while he was disabled.

The reader will find on the fourth page of the Era the report of the Senate Committee the Reign of Terror. The Privileged Class, the Reign of Terror. The Privileged Class, with the loss of its power, would cease to be domineering. Order would prevail in the Legislative body, and the rights of debate would not be trampled upon. Hall and Senate Chamber would no longer be disgraced by scenes of violence, and members could attend the aprirt of the resolution of the House and their sense of public duty, are constrained. The unfairness of the report in this respect to their duties without converting themselves into walking armories, loaded down with bowie-

cludes that the assault on Mr. Sumner "was a will act as auxiliaries of Slavery, suffer the Presidential Chair to be filled by a creature of But, appealing to parliamentary law, it takes Slavery, consent that on the side of the Opthe ground that the offence is not within the jurisdiction of the Senate, and can be punished only by the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Brooks is a member. "The Senate can- If they will not, let them make up their minds

THE LATE CASE OF ASSAULT IN THE SEN

In the House of Representatives, Monday June 2d, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Se lect Committee appointed to investigate the facts connected with the assault by a member of the House upon a Senator, on the 22d of May last, made the subjoined Report. It was accompanied by a mass of testimony, the substance of which is embodied in the report itself.

Report of the Majority. The Select Committee appointed under the resolution of the House, passed on the 23d day of May, 1856, to investigate the subject of the assault alleged to have been made in the Senate Chamber, by the Hon. Preston S. Brooks and other members of the House, upon the Hon Charles Sumner, a Senator from the State o Massachusetts, and to whom the House referred the proceedings of the Senate, announcing that they—a co-ordinate branch of Congress— "make complaint to the House of Representa-tives of the assault committed by one of its members, the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, upon the Hon. Charles Sumner, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts," having taken such testimony as was accessible to them, beg leave to make the following report, with the accompanying testimony:

The committee, upon a full investigation of
the subject, concur in the following conclusions,
which the Senate seem unanimously to have

member of the House of Representatives from the State of South Carolina, did, on the 22d day of the present month, after the adjourn-ment of the Senate, and while Mr. Sumner was with a walking stick, which cut his head, and disabled him for the time being from attending to his duties in the Senate."

2. "That this assault was a breach of the rivileges of the Senate."
3. That "the Senate, for a breach of its privileges, cannot arrest a member of the House of Representatives, and, a fortiori, cannot try and therefore, "that it is not within the jurisdiction of the Senate, and can only be punished by the is a member."

The committee therefore report back

complaint of the Senate, with the journal their proceedings and the testimony taken in the premises, pursuant to the resolution of the

On Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th days of May, 1856, Mr. Sumner delivered a speech in the Senate, in reply to a Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) and other Senators, an authenticated copy of which is appended to the accompanying testimony, and rms a part of this report.

a witness to the transaction; that they upon took a seat near the walk leading ennsylvania avenue to the Capitol, and remained some fifteen minutes, awaiting the approach of Mr. Sumner; and, he not making

Capitol.
On Thursday morning he was again casually On Thursday morning he was again casually met by Mr. Edmundson at the western entrance of the Capitol grounds, on Pennsylvania avenue, a point which commands a view of all the approaches to the Capitol from that portion of the city in which Mr. Sumner resides. Here, Mr. Brooks informed Mr. Edmundson that he was on the lookout for Mr. Sumner, and again declared his purpose to reserve the second his purpose. on the lookout for Mr. Sumner, and again de clared his purpose to resent the language of Mr. Sumner's speech; and after remaining for a short period, Mr. Sumner not approaching the two again proceeded to the Capitol.

After the reading of the Journal of the House on Thursday, the death of the Hon. Mr. Miller of Winsday,

of Missouri, was announced, addresses delivered the curtomary resolutions adopted, and there upon the House adjourned.

When the message was received by the Sen ate, from the House, announcing the death of

Mr. Miller, a tribute of respect was paid to the decease! by Senator Geyer, in an address, and that body thereupon also adjourned. Most of the Senators left the Senate chamber, a few only remaining. Mr. Sumner continued in his seat engaged in writing. Mr. Brooks approached ly commenced the attack, by inflicting blow posture, with a large and heavy cane. Stunn and blinded by the first blow, and confined his chair and desk, Mr. Sumper made seve ineffectual efforts to rise, and finally succeed by wrenching his desk from its fastenings, blows were repeated by Mr. Brooks with rapidity and extreme violence, while Mr.

rapidity and extreme violence, while Mr. Sumner, almost unconscious, made further efforts of self-defence, until he fell to the floor, under the attack, bleeding and powerless.

The wounds were severe, and calculated to endanger the life of the Senator, who remained for several days in a critical condition. It appears that the blows were inflicted with a cane, the material of which was about the specific gravity of hickory or whelehone, one inch in diameter at the larger end, and tapering to the diameter of about five-eighths of an inch at the smaller end. It is not too much to say that the aller end. It is not too much to say that the weapon used was of a deadly character, and that the blows were indiscriminately dealt, at the hazard of the life of the assailed. The committee have extended to the implicated the fullest facilities for taking

ory testimony. There is no proof to show,
has it been in any way intimated, that Mr.
hoks, at any time, in any manner, directly
indirectly, notified Mr. Sumner of his intenn to make the assault. There is no evidence the purpose or attack or detence; on the trary, it appears that he did not anticipate sonal violence until at the instant he reved the first blow, and that he was not armed

gard the assault as a most flagrant violation, not only of the privileges of the Senate and of

the apirit of the resolution of the House and their sense of public duty, are constrained a recommend to the House the passage of such a resolution as will vindicate its own character, and rebuke the member who has, so unhappil

great wrong.

The committee do not discuss the powers of the House to punish its disorderly members, nor do they undertake to argue the general question as to what constitutes a breach of privilege. The passage of the resolution privilege. The passage of the resolution raising the committee is regarded as a declaration on the part of the House of its power to call its on the part of the House of its power to call its members to account for such acts as violate the privileges of the Senate. This assault havthe privileges of the Senate. This assault hav-ing been committed by a member upon a Sena-tor "whilst remaining in his seat in the Senate chamber in the performance of the duties per-taining to his official station," and for word there spoken in debate, the committee have be doubt of the right or power of the House h No testimony has been taken, nor are the committee aware of any, which shows that any other member of the House was either actively ngaged in the assault, or designed to commi

any violence upon Mr. Sumner, nor that are other member knew the "precise time sches" or "the place where" Mr. Brooks would assist or "the place where" Mr. Brooks would assal him. It does appear, however, that the Hou. Henry A. Edmundson, of Virginia, and the Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina, members of the House, had been previously informed of the purpose of Mr. Brooks to commit an assault upon Mr. Sumner, and that they anticipated that the assault would take place in or near the Sunner, shout the time the conservation. are alike moved. In Co Senate chamber, about the time the occurrence did take place. Mr. Keitt was in the Senate chamber, and Mr. Edmundson in a room adjoining it, at the time the attack was made, and it is proved that Mr. Keitt rushed up with a case in a threatening manner when the bystanders attmpted to protect Mr. Sumner from the blow of Mr. Brooks, and that Mr. Edmundson enter-

ed the chamber soon after Mr. Sumner fell.

The committee do not feel themselves just fied in expressing the opinion, upon the testimony, that either of these members was principal or accessory in the assault, but regard their conduct in the transaction—and particularly in not taking steps to prevent the per-petration of the wrong or to inform the Senator of his danger—as reprehensible. The committee therefore recommend the adoption

the following:

Whereas the Senate of the United State have transmitted to this House a message, com-plaining that Preston S. Brooks, a Representmitted upon the person of Charles Sumner, a Senator from the State of Massachuseits, while seated at his deak in the Senate chamber, after the adjournment of that body on the 22d of May last, a violent assault, which disabled him from attending to his duties in the Sensk, and declaring that the said assault was a break of the privileges of that body; and Whareau, from respect to the privileges of

Whereas, from respect to the privileges the House, the Senate have further declare that inasmuch as the said Preston S. Brooks is a member of this House, they cannot arres, and, a fortiori, cannot try or punish him for a breach of their privileges; that they cannot proceed further in the care that they cannot be a constant. mplaint to this House, and that the power arrest, try, and punish, devolves solely of

this body; and Whereas, upon full investigation, it appears this House that the said Preston S. Brooks has been guilty of the assault complained of the Senate, with most aggravated circumstance of violence; that the same was a breach of the privileges, not only of the Senate, but of the Senator assailed, and of this House as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislative department of Government, in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that Senators and Representatives, "for any speech or debate in either House, shall not be

questioned in any other place;" and Whereas this House is of opinion that it has the power and ought to punish the said Preston S. Brooks for the said assault, not only as a breach of the privileges of the Senator assaile ate and House, as declared by the Constitution, but as an act of disorderly

Whereas it further appears, from such inves gation, that Henry A. Edmundson, a Represent tive from the State of Virginia, and Lawrence M. Keitt, a Representative from the State South Carolina, some time previous to the said assault, were informed that it was the purpose of the said Preston S. Brooks to commit violence upon the person of the said Charles Sumner, for words used by him in debate, as a Senator, in the Senate, and took no measures to discourage or prevent the same, but, on the contrary, ancipating the commission of such violence, were present on one or more occasions to witness the same, as friends of the assailant: Therefore, Resolved, That Preston S. Brooks be and he s forthwith expelled from this House as a Repsentative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That this House hereby declare its lisapprobation of the said act of Henry A. Ed-nundson and Lawrence M. Keitt, in regard to

RESOLUTIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCI-ATION OF WASHINGTON -THE SUMMER

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

A. C. M. PENNINGTON

At a meeting of the Republican Association f Washington City, held Saturday evening the 31st ultimo, the following resolutions were nanimously adopted: Whereas, on the 22d day of May, instant,

violent assault was made upon the Hon. Charles Sumner, a Senator in Congress from the State Sumner, a Senator in Congress from the of Massachusetts, a short time after the adjournment of the Senator for that day, and while Mr. Sumner was still occupying his seat in the Senate Chamber, by Preston S. Brooks, a Representation of South sentative in Congress from the State of South Carolina, for the avowed reason that Mr. Sun-ner had used language in debate in the South wilch Mr. Brooks deemed insulting to his State, Therefore, which Mr. Brooks deemed insuling to his own and to his relative, Senator Butler: Therefore, Resolved, That the Republican Association of the City of Washington feel called upon to express their opinion, that said assault was an outrage upon the freedom of debate, as guarantied by the Constitution of the United States, a tied by the Constitution of the United States, deep disgrace to our civil institutions, a crust and unjust attack upon an unarmed man, and an offence against the laws of the land, which should meet with the most exemplary legal punishment, and for which the House of Repunishment, and the House of Repunishment and the House

power.

Resolved, That we believe that the citizent of Washington, generally, are a law abiding and Constitution-loving people, and that they are ever ready to do all in their power to subserve the ends of justice, and that they utterly condemn all violations of law and order, and will always aid in bringing offenders to justice, without respect to persons, or rank in life.

Resolved, That the law now in force in this District relative to the selection of jurors, should

Resolved. That the two how into sales are trict, relative to the selection of jurors, should be amended so that auch selection shall not be left to the discretion of a single individual, who holds his office by appointment of the President; and that, until so amended, the people cannot feel secure in their rights as freement and that it is our opinion that the ends of justice would be better secured, if the justice of the secured of the secured.

as, and wholly o Congress, Government.

Resolved, That the me tion piedge themselves in their power for the matintion and the laws of the laws

NO. 492.

Resolved, That a copy utions be furnished the L. CLEPHANE, Secretar OPULAR MOVEMENTS

The Free States are nent. Their newspaper the reports of Republica meetings, and meetings assault on Sumner. reach us from all qua ports of such assemblie sertion in the Era. We room, but it is impossib mass of materials before portions, but we select s of the whole. The Republican Part length fully established

been chosen to the Phil Ohio, New York, and their State Republican ed their delegates. The resolved on triumph, and he doctrine of the excl nited States Territory, A mass Convention lampshire, without di een called in the State. Kapras aid meeti over the country. The fen feel the necessity lave Power. The popular indignation alt on Sumner know Legislative bodies and

came before the Legisla report from the Joint C Relations, concluding w solves: "Whereas a Senator of been assailed with brutal ional Capitol, and gross his person, avowedly as a spoken in the ordinary co "Resolved by this As:

rage thus committed is at law, a flagrant violation race to the National rep "Resolved, That the per-mmediately be expelled ouse of Representatives, and the members accomplish that result "Resolved, That on the sends to Massachus is our fathers stood sid fill, when the great conf he assertion and defence

and speech.
"Resolved, That his E be requested to transi of the foregoing preamble the Governor of Massach fore the Legislature of that and a like copy to each They were passed in the Democrat voting nay. In ministration members rall

The Conservative New the National Intelligen eat indignation meet "The indignation me gard to the recent assar y Mr. Preston S. Broo roadway Tabernacle la ot to be controverted th aost imposing demonstra itnessed here for a ver es were entirely obli ous building was literal pectable an audience athered within its walls umber who sought to not force an entrance,

was accordingly organize "Mr. George N. Griswe "Mr. George N. Griswon the Tabernacle, and way Vice Presidents, inch Moses H. Grinnell, ex-Govel Lord, ex-Mayors Havand, Pelatiah Perrit, (Pr York Chamber of Comm Butler, John A. King, Win B. Ruggles, and others of the Were received with left. Chey were received with leted applause.
"Mr. Daniel Lord made vening, and by turns rained the indignation of the st pitch. He disclaimed

t in the raked light of a states beaten to inser hamber, for words spok words were received with he presiding officer and hey were addressed. "Mr. Lord went over the be assault, but others organ, (member of tate,) and Joseph Hoxie nat the demagogues who want of proceedings were it

THE ENLISTMENT opies of the "Blue Bo idon to Mr. Marcy's iber, requesting the rece he reply, dated April 30th whole tone of the letter is

owards our Government.

, are admitted, and it

he facts been as they w

We must content ourse

United States, its den just. Papers, however, vernment, showing the patch, taken in confurnished of the innoce

would induce the P equest for the reca ept with prompt he British Government ontemplated any violation of the United States, but I the most positive and hose laws should not be ne acting under the

The Free States are quaking with excitement. Their newspapers are crowded with the reports of Republican Conventions, Kansas meetings, and meetings called to denounce the

fast breaking down all differences at the North. Men feel the necessity of uniting against the Slave Power.

sault on Sumner knows scarcely any limit. Legislative bodies and popular Conventions are alike moved. In Connecticut, the subject came before the Legislature in the form of a report from the Joint Committee on Federal Relations, concluding with the following re-

"Whereas a Senator of the United States ha been assailed with brutal and cowardly violence on the floor of the Senate Chamber, in the Na-tional Capitol, and gross injuries inflicted upon his person, avowedly as a punishment for words spoken in the ordinary course of debate: There-

rage thus committed is at once a crime against law, a flagrant violation of the Constitution, a breach of the privileges of Congress, and a disgrace to the National reputation.

"Resolved, That the perpetrator thereof should immediately be expelled from his seat in the

mber who sought to gain admission could t force an entrance, and a second meeting as accordingly organized outside.
"Mr. George N. Griswold occupied the chair

m. George N. Griswold occupied the chair in the Tabernacle, and was supported by twenty Vice Presidents, including such men as Moses H. Grinnell, ex-Governor Bradish, Daniel Lord, ex-Mayors Havemeyer and Kingsland, Pelatiah Perrit, (President of the New York Chamber of Commerce,) Benjamin F. Buller, John A. King, Wm. C. Bryant, Samuel

and the moderation of the message on message was recovered about a conversation of the product of the promisity, regarded the product of the

Congress, and wholly controlled by the General Govefnment.

Resolved, That the members of this Association pledge themselves to the Public to do all in their power for the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws of the land, and to bring to punishment all who may violate the public peace.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished the city papers for publication.

L. CLEPHANE, Secretary.

The Free States are quaking with excitetions.

And directions, there has been any infringement of the laws of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the soverign rights of the United States had been led to suppose

The Free States are quaking with excitement. Their newspapers are crowded with the reports of Republican Conventions, Kausas meetings, and meetings called to denonroe the assault on Sumner. Communications also reach us from all quarters, containing reports of such assemblies, and asking their insertion in the Era. We wish we could find room, but it is impossible. From the infinite mass of materials before us, we can only select portions, but we select such as give a fair idea of the whole.

The Republican Party in California is at length fully established, and delegates have been chosen to the Philadelphia Convention.

Ohio, New York, and New Jersey, have held their State Republican Conventions, and elected their delegates. The reports show a spirit resolved on triumph, and we rejoice to see that the doctrine of the exclusion of Slavery from United States Territory, is boldly affirmed.

A mass Convention of the People of New Hampshire, without distinction of Party, has been called in the State, to elect delegates.

Kansss aid meetings are in progress all over the country. The recent outrages are fast breaking down all differences at the North.

than the United States and Great Britain, to maintain unbroken the relations of perfect cordiality and friendship."

'__ae enclosures accompanying the despatch embody evidence utterly discrediting the statements of Captain Strobel and his associates.

One of the Washington city papers has made a summary of these enclosures, from which we quote an extract. It will suffice to show the kind of witnesses by whose testimony the relations of two great countries have been put in

tions of two great countries have been put in jeopardy:

"Among the principal 'enclosures' accompanying this despatch, and confirmatory of its statements, are sundry affidavits and a letter of Captain Strobel's, addressed to Mr. Crampton, under date of Boston, July 11, 1855. Strobel writes to Mr. Crampton, complaining that he has been cast off by Sir Gaspard le Marchant, Governor of Nova Scotia, 'as a useless tool.' He solicits Mr. C. to place in his hands £100 sterling, says that he writes 'with burning shame in his [my] heart,' and has been twice 'by [with] one of the best lawyers in Boston.' He also recites certain circumstances connected with the British enlistment, and speaks of certain 'written orders to him [me] and his grace to the National reputation.

"Resolved, That the perpetrator thereof should immediately be expelled from his seat in the linear requested to use their most earnest efforts to accomplish that result.

"Resolved, That on this occasion Connection of the Macron of the Sataton of Sat

November 8, 1855, contradicts the statement made under cata by Strobel during the Hertz trial, to wit, that he [Strobel] was in the Bavarlan artillery; deponent, who 'knew every man in the said artillery, says and deposes that it is false, for there was no man of that name in what artillery.

such artillery.'
"The affidavit of Oscar Gromrey, New York, October 27, 1855, sets forth the same statements as that of Henry J. Fack, as above men-

The affidavit of Conrad Flinck, New York, October 20, 1855, certifies that deponent 'knows the character of the said Max. Strobel for truth and veracity,' and that 'such character is bad.' Deponent would not believe him under oath.

"The affidavit of Count L. Kazinski, New York, October 22, 1855, certifies that Strobel informed deponent of his [Strobel's] intention to turn State's evidence against Mr. Crampton, and that he urged deponent to become a witness against Mr. Charles H. Stanley, clerk of the British Consul in New York, 'and, if possible, against the Gongul himself, Mr. Barclay.' Deponent also is 'morally consinged' that Strobel is in the pay of the Russian Government, "The affidavit of W. Schumacher, New York, November 24, 1855, certifies that one Loeb in

negotiations of Paris have not improved our relations with Austrian I must say that the Sardinian and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, after having sat side by side to co-operate in one of the greatest political works which has been accomplished for the last forty years, separated, it is true, without personal anger, (for I must render full justice to the courteous conduct of the Austrian representatives,) but with the firm conviction that the political systems of the two countries are wider apart than ever. This may give rise, perhaps, to dissensions, and engender

ministration members rallied to defeat them; but after various ineffectual motions, the resolves passed by a vote of 116 to 90.

The Conservative New York correspondent of the Notional Intelligencer thus speaks of the great Indignation meeting in New York, May 30th:

"The indignation meeting in this city, in regard to the recent assault on Senator Sumner by Mr. Preston S. Brooks, came off at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, and it is not to be controverted that it was one of the most imposing demonstrations that has been most imposing demonstrations that has been wilnessed here for a very long time. Party lines were entirely obliterated, and the capacious building was literally packed with as respectable an audience as was probably ever gathered within its walls; in fact, a very large sumber who sought to gain admission could in the source of the solution of the passion of the said artillery; deponent, who 'knew every man gathered within its walls; in fact, a very large in the said artillery; deponent, who 'knew every man gathered within its walls; in fact, a very large in the said artillery, says and deposes that it is false, for there was no man of that name in the solutions are of the passion of the said artillery; deponent, who with the means to leave, and I start with the first opportunity to Europe.'

In one or two cities she is erectaing costly fortifications, as if upon her own soil. Here is and has been informed, he verily believes that 'from all the knows and has been informed, he verily believes that Captain Max. Strobel is and has been of some months past in the pay of the Bussian Government, and is made use of by Russian officials in the United States; and the the pay of the Bussian Governments. The Legations are occupied since 1845 by Austrian troops. The state of siege and martial law reign there. An Austrian General rules; the Pontifical Governor exists but in pame. There is no knowing when that the amount he [Strobel] was in the Bavaria thus extends her deposition of the British and French

A later note is more full of accusation against Austria, and a paragraph or two contain so much truth, that I will copy them: tain so much truth, that I will copy them:

"The system of compression and reaction, inaugurated in 1848 and 1849, and somewhat justified at that time, continues to the present without intermission. One may even say, that vigor has redoubled. Never were prisones and hagnios so gorged with political prisoners. Never were exiles in greater number; never, in fact, was political rule so severe. The state of Parma proves it, Such a system of Government can have no other result than to keep a population in a continued revolutionary ferof Parma proves it. Such a system of Government can have no other result than to keep a population in a continued revolutionary ferment. Yet such has been the state of Italy for now seven years. Latterly, indeed, there exinced something like a calm, when Italians saw national monarcus coalesced with the great Western Powers to resist appression and ambition in the East. The hope that the results of such a war must bring alleviation to their troubles kept up their hopes. But when the negative results of the Treety of Paris became known, with the refusal of the Conference to entertain the question of Italy, irritation will second meace. Having no more to expect from diplomacy from the great Powers, Italians will again recommence to conspire, and to fall into the ranks of revolutionists, till some European commotion offers the means of explosion. Such a state of things cannot but render the Piedmonitese Government anxious. The resuscitation of their revolutionary passions exposes it to extreme danger, and threatens to comprehensive that firm and moderate policy which has commanded the sympathy and esteem of all Europe."

There is a creditable rumor to the effect that Gount Orloss has had an audience with Louis Napoleon, to ask for explanations on the subject of the treaty between France, England, and Austria. He declared that the treaty unexplained had been construed into a want of faith in Russia. The French Emperor protested against any such interpretation of the treaty. It is said that the Count was very much again.

The Registrar-General has just made his quarterly return, which shows us that marriages have greatly decreased in the past year or two throughout the Kingdom. This is looked upon as a sure sign of deterioration in the condition of the people. At the same time, there has been a decrease in emigration, caused partly by the war, which has created a demand for able-bodied men to be shot at, and therefore fewer could be spared for emigration; and also caused by the insane crusade of the American Know Nothings against foreigners. The ex-

REPUBLICAN PARTY IN CALIFORNIA. Васваменто, Сат., Мау 3, 1856.

BAGRAMENTO, CALL, May 3, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Era:
Enclosed I send you a report of the proceedings of our Republican State Convention, held in this city on the 30th ult. It was the first Convention of the kind ever held in this State. It was well attended, and the action was most harmonious and enthusiastic throughout. Our enemies were astonished to think so many men could be found in the State, ready to take a bold stand on the question; but they will be more astonished when they hear of our vote in the fall. The Convention met, merely to organize, appoint a State Central Committee and delegates to the National Convention. I think we will have a full delegation present at Philadelphia. Among others is Geo. M. Hanson, Esq., a wealthy gentleman, who resides near Marysville. He is an old Virginian, and owns slaves in that State; but he is a thorough Reslaves in that State; but he is a thorough Republican, and is not afraid to let it be known. publican, and is not afraid to let it be known.

You can assure our friends that we are in earnest here, and many are sanguine of success this fall. The truth is, that at least two-thirds of the people of this State are from the free States, most of them are at heart with us, and have been only waiting for a movement to come out openly. The members of the Convention were among our most moral and intelligent citizens. We have much to do, and hope our friends in the Atlantic States will aid us all in their power. We want documents and speeches relating to the issues now before the People. Cannot you induce the Republicans in Gongress to send us a quantity of such a Tell them there is hope, even for California. We can distribute them, if we only had them. As you will see, I am the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and we have agents State Central Committee, and we have agents now at work organizing the party in the several counties, and by that means we are obtaining the names of a working, active Republican the names of a working, accepted in every town in the State.

I enclose you a copy or a Report of our Convention, taken from a Democratic paper; it is slightly colored, but generally correct.

Becautfully, yours, E. B. CROCKER.

And the for Greener-just to delay to for Greener-just to delay to the for Hamiltonian Convention of the properties of the foreign of the fore

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 5, 1886.

1 A second processing and particles of the processing of the process

have been dismissed after all this protracted nave been dismissed after an this protracted correspondence. During the time when the Allies were engaged in the war against Russia, it was highly proper for our Government to have said, "hands of," so far as regards our have said, "hands of," so far as regards our own people, in this controversy; but after the war had ceased, he thought the course scarcely proper. He would not say that the British Government had a right to take exception to it, but he would have preferred to have had it done in the first instance or not a all. He saw no reason why the two Governments should be involved in commercial difficulties and scenes of retalistion, much less in actual war. scenes of retaliation, much less in actual war. He should regard that as a great calamity. It was one of those things he desired to avert, so far as he could do so by his counsel, consistenthad been dismissed, and he supposed the de-velopments afforded what our Government con-sidered a justification for it: but he thought, from the temper which pervaded the correspondence of Lord Clarendon, and the tone of feeling that seemed to exist in both countries, this would be regarded as a most most inop-portune time for thus dissolving diplomatic rela-tions. He would not say that our Government was not justified, but must be permitted to think it had chosen an inopportune period for its

action.

Mr. Pratt desired to call attention to the fact AMERICAN. Mr. Pratt desired to call asset to part of the that the letter of apology on the part of the British Government was dated after the peace lately established by the Powers of Europe. Whatever might have been the state of affairs at the time when the offence was given, England was certainly relieved from all expectation of difficulty with any European Power at the time when the apology was made which was deemed sufficient by our Government. The offence charged was, that England had attempted to enlist soldiers here, while engaged in war with a country with which we were at peace. The Government, after that peace, had disclaimed any intention of violating the law of which we had complained. He deemed it, then, beneath the dignity of this Government to turn off the mere agent, who had made a similar diactaimer, when the British Government was released from all responsibility.

or Louisians, to add in the construction of railroade in said State.

An act making a grant of alternate sections
of public lands to the State of Michigan, to aid
in the construction of certain railroads in said
State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Grow, by consent, reported a bill for the
ordination of the State in the construction of certain railroads in said
State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Grow, by consent, reported a bill for the
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security of the State in the State in slightly colored, but generally correct.
Respectfully, yours, E. B. CROCKER.

FROM ILLINOIS.

CHECAGO, May 30, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The Republicans, at Springfield, have nominated a ticited for this State, that makes the success of the Anti-Slavery party sure at the November election. Put down Illinois for Freedom.

Francis A. Hoffman, our nominee for Lieutenant Governor, has lived in the State over twenty years, and, though acting in general with the Democratic party, has always been opposed to Slavery and its influence in the politics of this sountry. He is a public specimen of humanity, every way qualified for the office. We all know the history of Bissell, our candidate for Governor—just the man to cope with Eicherdeon.

sired that it should take the course indicated by the gentleman from Ohio.

Both reports were then laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Campbell stated to the House that he did not propose to call up the reports within the next two weeks. He was apprehensive that there would not he a full House within that time, and he did not think the subject ought to be considered before there was a full attendance of members.

The Speaker, with the permission of the House, neminated Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, to discharge the duties of the Chair until Thursday next.

Thursday next.

And then, at half past 12 o'clock, the House

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. the meeting was called to order by Hon. Robbert M. McLane, of Maryland.

A. W. Richardson, of Illinois, nominated Samuel Medary, Esq., of Ohio, for temporary

Chairman,
Mr. Hall, of Massachusetts, called for the Mr. Hall, of Massachusetts, called for the reading of the call for the Convention.

While the call was being read by Mr. English, of Indiana, a sudden uproar was heard at the door, and a crowd rushed into the hall, fighting, amidst the direst confusion. It was soon discovered that the trouble was caused by the Benton delegation from Missouri, who, rehish, of Indians, a success upon the door, and a crowd rushed into the hall, fighting, amidst the direct confusion. It was soon discovered that the trouble was caused by the Benton delegation from Missouri, who, resolved to enter by violence, had knocked down the doorkeeper, and rushed in, headed by Extension ensued, impossible to describe. Members intelligence to the 5th of May. She reports the

confusion ensued, impossible to describe. Members junged upon chairs, and it seemed as though a serious riot was about to take place.

After a while, quiet was restored, and the reading of the call was proceeded with.

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, stated that, when the credentials of the Missouri delegates were presented, the Committee of Arrangements gave tickets of admission to the delegation which presented prima facie evidence of elegates; but, as the committee could not decide which were entitled to scats, they declined to give tickets to either, unless they could arrange the matter among themselves, as was done in the case of the Mississippi delegation. Roth delegations from New York now awaited admission.

Col. Medary, on taking the chair, returned his thanks to the Convention for the temporary honor conferred upon him.

Alex. B. Cletheral, of Alabama, and Wm. F.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Quebec, June 3.—The screw steamer Indian strived here last evening, with Liverpool dates of the 21st of May.

England.—In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Earl of Clarendon, in reply to a question from the Earl of Elgin, said that the letter signed E. Hammond was a genuine document.

The agents of Costa Rica and some of the South American Systems and some of the South American States had, since the attack of Gen. Walker, appealed to England to

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Cincinnati, June 2, P. M.—At 12 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Hon. Robbert M. McLane, of Maryland.

A. W. Richardson, of Illinois, nominated Samuel Medary, Esq., of Ohio, for temporary Chairman that refused, declaring that he Chairman that refused of the varieties declaring that he Chairman that refused, declaring that he cause above represented.

Whoever wishes further information of the origin, character, and progress of this cause, should send for The Bible Inches. The first number appeared in April. Back number appeared in April. disapproved of the existing state of things in Nicaragua, and thought that it would cast a

Act prima referred them to the referred them to the referred them to the bat, as the committee could not desarrange to the state of the Missispip delegation. Both delegations from New York now awated and the delegations from New York now awated and delegations from New York now awated and the delegations from New York now awated and the delegations from New York now awated and the primary that the conferred upon him.

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of a monthly series of Birle: Tracts—the first of the kind ever issued, and confessedly the best tracts in the world. No. 1 contains the SERMON ON THE MOUNT; No. 2, the TEN sages; and No. 3, the CELEBRATION OF THE LAW, as founin the 119th Psalm. These tracts are so arranged as to make the beauty and utility of the Sacred Text more apparent and impressive than in any ordinary form. They are sold singly, at one cent; and in packages, 20 for 15 cents; 35 for 25 cents; 50 for 35 cents; and 100 for 60

cents. Postage, if prepaid, on packages over 8 ounces, only helf a cent an ounce.

PAPER DEPARTMENT.—Here is the publication of a small,

Trues. The first number appeared in April. Back numbers can yet be supplied, as some are still on hand, and a reprint of more has been ordered.

The Times is published at 25 cents for the volume, cor

sisting of nine numbers, from April to December: 5 conic Send two letter stamps, and a specimen number of the Times, and also of the Traces, will be promptly returned.

Address

tomed to use, them these five or six years past, and have found them of great service in allaying bronchiel irrisation, and in subduing hoarseness produced by colds. We do not think they will cure ostablished bronchitis; but where the disease is in its incipient stages, they will doubtless afford great relief. When the vocal organs are out of tune, they are almost indispensable to the public

pend our rule in their favor, believing that we do our

JOHN I, BROWN & SON, Boston.

OXYGENATED BITTERS. This is the medicine of the age, for Dyspepsia and its raost enthusiastic in their commendations.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington street,

The Montreal Transcript, speaking of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, June 19, says: "We sincerry, that it case case with which we are more par-ticularly acquainted—that of an old gentleman, at least eighty years of age, residing a few miles from this city, and who is troubled at times with an asthmatical com-plaint—the most decided roble is obtained whenever he makes use of the Balsam. This, at the advanced period

makes use of the Balsam. This, at the advanced period of life which he has are wed at, may be considered an unanswerable arcoff its virtues.

Look out for imitations. Remember, the only genaine article always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS

upon the outside wrapper.

Propared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH V. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be ddrewed, and for sale by his agents.

AN AMERICAN BUNYANT

IN THEM
Distinctive Characters, Associations, Missions, Labors, Transformations, and Ultimate Reveards,
Personified and Exhibited as a Divine Family.

TRUTH, Liberty, Faith, Hope, Charity, Mercy, Ju Contemplation, Impulse, Zeal. Enterprise, Indivationed Humility, Virtue, and Temperance, are distinctly porso- ated, and the beauty and boveline their characters and conduct so forcibly exhibited, render the work, it is believed, not only interesting general reader, but an especially welcome visits Christian families.

The plan of the work will be more particularly ustood by the following, constituting its

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WASHINGTON, D. C. THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS First Session.

Wednesday, May 28, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Seward presented the credentials of the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, elected a Senator from the State of Ohio, for six years from and after the 4th of March next, 1857.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the assault committed upon the person of the Hon. Charles Sumner, a member of the Senate, report:

That from the testimony taken by them it appears that the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, a member of the House of Representatives from

ault him with considerable violence, striking numerous blows on and about the hea sault him with considerable violence, striking him numerous blows on and about the head with a walking stick, which cut his head and disabled him, for the time being, from attending to his duties in the Senate. The cause of this assault was certain language used by Mr. Sumner, in debate, on the Monday and Tuesday preceding, which Mr. Brooks considered libellous of the State of South Carolina, and slanderous of his near kinsman, Mr. Butler, a Senator from that State, who, at the time, was absent from the Senate and the city.

The committee forbear to comment upon the various circumstances which preceded and attended this affair, whether of aggravation or extenuation, for reasons which will be sufficiently obvious in the latter part of the report.

They have examined the precedents, which are to be found only in the proceedings of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called on to pronounce its judgment in a similar case. In the House of Representatives, though different opinions have at various times been expressed, by gentlemen of great eminence and ability, among whom may be mentioned the late President of the United States, Mr. Polk, the late Judge Barbour, of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Beardsley, of New York, yet the judgment of the House has always pronounced an assault upon a member, for words spoken in debate, to be a violation

vays pronounced an assault upon a member or words spoken in debate, to be a violation leges of the House.

The committee do not consider it necessary to discuss the question at length, but proceed to state some of the precedents, not confining them, however, to the case of assault upon

to state some of the precedents, not confining them, however, to the case of assault upon members.

In March, 1796, Mr. Baldwin, a member of the House of Representatives, presented to the House of Representatives, presented to the House certain correspondence between himself and General Gunn, a Senator from the State of Georgia, including a challenge addressed to him by General Gunn. These were referred to a committee, of which Mr. Madison was chairman, who reported by their chairman that the same was a breach of the privilege of the House on the part of Gen. Gunn, and of Mr. Frelinghuysen, a Senator from New Jersey, by whom the challenge had been borne.

In May, 1828, a personal assault having been made by Mr. Russell Jarvis upon Mr. John Adams, the private secretary of the President, just after his delivering a message to the House of Representatives, and while on his way to the Senate with another message, the matter was on complaint of the President referred to a committee, opposed the bill, declaring that he could see no difference between instant to the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to contract for watering Pennsylvania avenue.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, objected.

Mr. Lindley, of Missouri, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to certain citizens of the State of Missouri the right to enter certain lands in the Plattsburgh district, in said State; which was read the right to enter certain lands in the Plattsburgh district, in said State; which was read the right to enter certain lands in the Plattsburgh district, in said State; which was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. L. briefly explained the bill, and asked it immediate consideration; when it was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Bennett, of New York, from the Senate of Missouri the right to enter certain lands in the Plattsburgh district, in said State; which was read the right to enter certain lands in the Plattsburgh district, in said State; which was read the right to enter certain lands in the Plattsbu

Senate with another message, the matter was, on complaint of the President, referred to a select committee. A majority of the committee by Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, their chair

an, reported that—
"Upon a view of all the circumstances, the committee are of opinion that the assault committed by Mr. Jarvis upon the private secretary of the President, whatever may have been the bound upon every principle to guaranty to the person selected by the President as the organ of his official communications to Congress. It is of the utmost importance that the official intercourse between the President and the legislative department should not be liable to intercourse. The proceedings of Congress could laud for railroad purposes, which had been recial communications essentially connected with the legislation of the country. * * * The power in question grows out of the great law of with great moderation. In its very nature, it is not susceptible either of precise definition or precise limitation. Each particular instance of its exercise must be adapted to the emergency which calls for it. While, therefore, the committee deem it a matter of great importance committee deem it a matter of great importance to maintain the existence of this power as an essential means of vindicating the dignity and privileges of the House, they are clearly of opin-ton that it ought never to be exercised except in cases of strong necessity, and that the pun-ishment inflicted under it ought never to be carried further than shall be absolutely and imperatively required by the existing emer-

In 1832, the House of Representatives, after a long trial and thorough discussion of the question, voted that Gen. Houston, by making a personal assault on Mr. Stanbery, a member of the House, for words spoken in debate, was guilty of a contempt and violation of the privileges of the House.

The committee acknowledge the force of these precedents, and adopt the reasoning quoted from Mr McDuffie's report. Bu, while it is the opinion of the committee that this assault was a breach of the privileges of the Senate, they also think that it is not within the jurisdiction of the Senate, and can only be punished diction of the Senate, and can only be punished by the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Brooks is a member. This opinion is in strict conformity with the recognised parliamentary law. Hatsell, in his Precedents, says as fol-

"The leading principle which appears to pervade all the proceedings of the two Houses of Parliament is, that there shall subsit a perof Parliament is, that there shall subsist a perfect equality with respect to each other, and that they shall be in every respect totally independent one of the other. From hence it is that neither House can claim, much less exercise, authority over a member of the other; but if there is any ground of complaint against an act of the House itself, against any individual member, or against any of the officers of either House, this complaint ought to be made to that House of Parliament where the offence is charged to be committed; and the nature and mode of redress or punishment, if punishment is necessary, must be determined upon and inflicted by them. Indeed, any other proceeding would soon introduce disorder and confusion, as it appears actually to have done in those instances where both Houses, claiming a power upon the same subject, but with different

ted, that neither House of Parliament can take noon themselves any breach of privilege offered to them by any member of the other House; but that in such cases the usual mode of proceeding is to examine into the fact, and then to lay a statement of that evidence before the House of which the person complained of is a member."—(Ibid., 71.)

Mr. Jefferson, in the Manual of Parliamentary Practice prepared by him, lays down the following rule:

"Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should

"Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them."

A brief examination of the constitutional privileges of Senators and Representatives will show the soundness of this rule of parliamentary

law.

The Constitution provides, article 1st, section 6th, that "they shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, in going to and returning from the same." But the Senate is not a court of criminal judicature, empowered to try the excepted offences, and cannot take cognizance of a breach of the peace, as such. It cannot take any notice of the assault, except as a breach of its privileges, and in this aspect it is not one of the cases in which the privilege

davits, taken by them in the case, and the fol-lowing resolution:

Resolved, That the above report be accepted, and that a copy thereof, and the affadavits ac-companying the same, be transmitted to the House of Representatives.

companying the same, be transmitted to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Mason suggested that the report had better lie over, as the Sonator from South Carolina [Mr. Butler] was not in his seat.

Mr. Toombs thought the report had better pass, as it came from the committee; and the report and resolution were concurred in, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to provide for the public instruction of youth and primary schools throughout the county of Washington, the District of Columbia, without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The bill relating to the removal of the obstructions to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi, returned by the President with his objections, was then taken up, when

Mr. Mason addressed the Senate at length, sustaining the objections of the President.

And after some remarks from Mr. Butler and Mr. Bell of Tennessee—

Mr. Bell of Tennessee—
Mr. Cass obtained the floor, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until

to-morrow.

And the Senate adjourned.

Numerous hills were introduced in pursuance of notice, read twice, and appropriately refer-

red.
Mr. Tappan, of New Hampshire, presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State on the subject of Slavery in the Territories and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in reply to certain resolutions of the State of Arkansas; which were laid on the table, and ordered to be winted. Mr. Cumback, of Indiana, from the Commit

tee for the District of Columbia, reported Senate bill for the benefit of the Hebrew congregation of the city of Washington; which was read three times, and passed.
On motion of Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, Senate bill to incorporate St. Thomas's Literary Society, in the District of Columbia, was taken up,

read three times, and passed.

Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, asked the House to consider the resolution of the Senate, authorizing the Commissioner of Public Buildings to

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, opposed the bill, de-claring that he could see no difference between an appropriation of money and a donation of alternate sections with the conditions prescrib-ed in the bill. This system of donation for railroad purposes was a mode of taxation of the hardy cultivators of the soil, for the benefit of of the President, whatever may have been the causes of provocation, as an act done in contempt of the authority and dignity of this House, involving not only a violation of its own peculiar privileges, but of the immunity which it is bound upon every principle to guarante to the those who came round the halls of legislation in consequence of the passage of bills similar to that under consideration, and earnestly dep-recated this mania for getting rid of the pub-

of associations that had neither body to die nor soul to save; and he was glad that his side of the House was not wholly responsible for the bills that had already been passed, though he regretted that so many of his political friends had given them their support.

After numerous ineffectual attempts to pre

vent action,

The bill was read a third time, and passed

The bill was read a third time, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Barbour, Barksdale, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billinghurst, Bishop, Bowie, Brenton, Broom, Buffinton, Burlingame, Caruthers, Chaffee, Clark of Connecticut, Cobb of Alabama, Comins, Covode, Davidson, Dean, Dodd, Dowdell, Edwards, Eustis, Evans, Granger, Harris of Als., Herbert, Hughston, Kelsey, Kennett, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Lake, Lindley, Maxwell, Millward, Parker, Peck, Pelton, Phelps, Porter, Pringle, Rivers, Sandidge, Sapp, Smith of Tennessee, Stranahan, Tappan, Taylor, Thorington, Thurston, Walbridge, Waldron, Walker, Washburne of Wis., Wells, Williams, Woodruff, Woodworth, and Wright of Mississippi—62.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Albright, Allison, Bingham, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Caskie, Clingman, Cox, Craige, Cumback, Day, Dick, Dickson, Edmundson, Emrie, Flagler, Florence, Galloway, Goode,

son, Emrie, Flagler, Florence, Galloway, Goode Grow, Harris of Maryland, Harrison, Haven Grow, Harris of Maryland, Harrison, Haven, Holloway, Horton of Ohio, Jones of Tennessee, Kunkel, Letcher, H. Marshall of Kentucky, McQueen, Meacham, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Morrill, Oliver of New York, Perry, Pettit, Purviance, Puryear, Reade, Ricaud, Roberts, Ruffin, Sage, Scott, Smith of Va., Stewart, Talbott, Todd, Trafton, Trippe, Underwood, Wakeman, Washburn of Maine, and Winslow—58.

And then, at a quarter to four o'clock, the

PUBLIC OPINION NORTH AND SOUTH. Action of the Massachusetts Legislature in Regard to the Attack on Mr. Sumner, Yesterday, May 26, the Massachusetts Sen-

te passed, by a unanimous vote, the following

Resolved by the Senate and Honse of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, That we have received with deep concern information of the recent violent assault, committed in the Senate Chamber at Washington, upon the person of the Hon. Charles Sumner, one of our Representatives in Congrez, by Preston S. Brooks, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina—an assault which no provocation could justify—brutal and cowardly in itself—a gross breach of Parliamentary privil·ge—a ruthless attack upon the liberty of speech—an outage of the decencies of civilized life, and an indignity to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the name of the free and enlightened people, demands for her Representatives in the National Legislature entire freedom of speech, and will uphold them in the proper exercise of the assential right of American citizens.

the essential right of American citizens. ****

Resolved, That we approve of Mr. Sumner's earnest and fearless declaration of free principles, and his manly defence of human rights

ples, and his manly defence of human rights and free territory.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts is imperatively called, by the plainest dictates of duty, from a decent regard to the rights of her citizens, and respect for her character as a sovereign State, to demand, and the Legislature of Massachusetts hereby does demand, of the National Congress, a prompt and strict investigation into the recent assault upon Mr. Sumner, and the expulsion by the House of Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, and any other members concerned with him in said assault.

bia, a subscription is circulating, for the pur-pose of getting up a testimonial for presenta-tion to Preston S. Brooks, whose course is very generally approved in this locality.

Butler.

Will Carolinians in Washington suffer such a gentleman to remain a prisoner for discharging his duty?

The ball has been opened; and we hope that Southern members have determined to resent every assault which may be made by Northern men, promptly and efficiently, and teach them to respect the rights as well as the persons of Southerners.

The Voice of the Ancient Deminion.

From the Petersburgh Intelligencer.

We are exceedingly sorry that Mr. Brooks dirtied his cane by laying it athwart the shoulders of the blackguard, Sumner. We regret that he did so, not because Sumner got a lick amiss, not because he was not justly entitled to all he got and more beside, but because the neaty scamp and his co-scamps will make capital for their foul cause out of the affair. They will raise a howl which will split the public ear about the violation of the privileges of debate, Soutern bullyism, &c. Master Horace Greeley in particular will jump out of his boots and breeches, have about four thousand fits, and thus put up the price of asafetida and burnt feathers throughout the county. Disagreeing with the Richmond Whig as to the effect of Sumner's thrashing, we entirely concur with it, with the Richmond Whig as to the effect of Sumner's thrashing, we entirely concur with it, that if thrashing is the only remedy by which the foul conduct of the Abolitionists can be controlled, that it will be very well to give Seward a double dose at least every other day, until it operates freely on his political bowels. It is true that the cunning rascal is a little too smart to violate the decorum of debate, but his adroit demagoguism and damnable doctrines are infinitely more dangerous to the country than the coarse blackguardism of the perjured wretch, Sumner, who will, to his dying day, remember that his Brooks is not the "running brooks" that one Shakespeare found "books" in.

From the South-Side Democrat, May 24.

A Virginian View of the Assault on Senator Sumner—Justification of Brooks. The telegraph has recently announced no in The telegraph has recently announced no information more grateful to our feelings than the classical caning which this outrageous Abolitionist received on Thursday, at the hands of the chivalrous Brooks, of South Carolina. It is enough for geatlemen to bear to be compelled to associate with such a character as Sumner, and to be bored with the stupid and arrogant dogmas with which his harangues invariably abound; but when, in gross violation of Senatorial courtesy, and in defiance of public opinion, the unscrupulous Abolitionist undertakes to heap upon the head of a venerable Senator a vulgar tirade of abuse and calumny, no punishment is adequate to a proper restraint of his insolence, but a deliberate, cool, dignified, and classical caning. The only regret we have is, that the chastisement was not postponed until Sumner had left the Senate. The Senate Chamber would thus have been prevented from being the scene of such an exhibition, and the being the scene of such an exhibition, and the cowardly Abolitionist would have been favored with an opportunity— of which there can be no doubt he would have availed himself—to

nake his escape.

[Note.—The Editor of the South Side Democrat was the regular Democratic candidate for Clerk of the House in the late organization at

From the Richmond Examiner Peace hath her Victories, no less than War. Mr. Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, whose reputation as a scholar rests chiefly upon a discourse on the foregoing text, seems bent upon illustrating his theory in his own person. He concludes a two days' disduliness by venting a filthy stream of billings gate on heads hoary with age; answers insult from men who would afford him personal satis faction, with vulgar epithet; and when caned for cowardly vitaperation, falls to the floor an inanimate lump of incarnate cowardise and most glorious exemplar of the man of peace.

From the Richmond Whig.

A Good Doed.

As will be seen by telegraph, Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, after the adjournment of the Senate on yesterday, administered to Senator Sumner, the notorious and foul-mouthed Abolitionist from Massachusetts, an elegant and effectual caning. We are rejoiced at this. The only regret we feel is, that Mr. Brooks did not employ a horsewhip or a cowhide upon his alan. only regret we teel is, that Mr. Brooks did not employ a horsewhip or a cowhide upon his slan-derous back, instead of a cane. We trust the ball may be kept in motion. Seward and oth-ers should catch it next.

A Northern View of this Event.

ers should eatch it next.

A Northern View of this Event.

From the Piusburgh Gazeite.

The news of the cowardly attack on Mr. Sumner by a villanous South Carolinian stirred up a deeper indignation among our citizens yesterday than we have ever before witnessed. It was an indignation that pervaded all classes and conditions of men. The assault was so deliberately planned, being made in the presence and under the encouragement of a crowd of bullies, when Mr. Sumner was alone, unarmed, and defenceless, and it was conducted so brutally—fifty blows being inflicted upon an unresisting victim, until the weapon of attack was used up, and not ope hand raised among the bystanders to stay the fury of the perfidions whether that every feeling of human nature revolts at the exhibition. Barbarians and savages would not be guilty of such unmanliness; and even the vulgar blackguards who follow the business of bruisers and shoulder-hitters would have a far higher sense of fair play than was shown by these patterns of chiralry. A univesal cry of "Shame!" would go up from the lips of the people, if, unfortunately, the people did not, in view of this and similar outrages, feel a bitter shamefacedness at their own degradation in having to submit to them.

It is time, now, to inaugurate a change. It can no longer be permitted that all the blows shall come from one side. If Southern men will resort to the first to overswe and intimidate Northern men, blow must be given back for blow. Forbearance and kindly deportment are lost upon these Southern rufflans. It were as well to throw pearls before swine, as turn one cheek to them when the other is smitten. Under the circumstances now prevailing, neither religion nor manhood require submission to such outrages, Northern men must defend themselves; and if our present Representatives will not fight when attacked, let us find those who will. It is not enough, now, to have backbone; there must be strong right arms, and a determination to use them. The voters of the free States, in vindicatio attacks as that upon Mr. Sumner, is craven and pusillanimous. These cut-throat South-rons will never learn to respect Northern men, until some one of their number has a rapier thrust through his ribs, or feels a bullet in his thorax. It is lamentable that such should be the case; but it is not in human nature to be

From the New York Evening Post. Removal of the Seat of Government.

The question of removing the seat of Government from Washington is one of the topics of discussion forced into prominence by the late acts of violence committed in that place. Its situation, between two slaveholding States—Virginia, the great mother of many slaveholding communities, on the one side, and Maryland on the other—is unfavorable to the free discussion of the questions that now agitate the public mind. A bad atmosphere overhangs the spot—a mephitic influence, which unnerves

chievous position, now so vehemently insisted on in certain quarters.

When the seat of the Federal Government is removed, it will unquestionably be transferred to the Valley of the Mississippi. The powerfu and populous West needs but a hint to address itself to the task, and, with the present feeling of the Northern and Eastern States, their conversition is cartain.

THE BLOODY CODE.

From the New York Tribune The St. Louis Republican says that Mr. George W. Brown, editor of the Free State organ at Lawrence, who was recently seized without process of any kind at Kansas City, Missouri, and is now in prison, if not already put to death, "has violated every section of the Slave Law of Kansas." We apprehend that this is an over-statement; but there is no doubt that Mr. Brown must die, if that law is enforced against him, as Pierce, Douglas, Shannon, and Donaldson, say it shall be. We have hitherto given most of the provisions of this infernal enactment; but, now that Federal cannon and bayonets are employed, at an expense to the actment; but, now that Federal cannon and bayonets are employed, at an expense to the Treasury of many thousands of dollars per day, in giving it effect, and many lives are depend-ing on its validity, we will print the entire law, exactly as it stands in the official "Laws of the Territory of Kansas," furnished to Congress, on its requisition, by President Pierce, and printed as "Exec. Doc. 234." Here it is: CHAPTER CLI.-SLAVES.

An Act to Punish Offences Against

Property.

§ 1. Persons raising insurrection, punishable with death.

2. Aider punishable with death.

3. What constitutes felony.

4. Punishment for decoying away slaves.

5. Punishment assisting slaves.

6. What deemed around tecony.

6. What deemed grand larceny.7. What deemed felony.8. Punishment for concealing slaves. 9. Punishment for rescuing slaves

officer.

10. Penalty on officer who refuses to assis in capturing slave.

11. Printing of incendiary documents.

12. What deemed a felony.

13. Who are qualified as jurors.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislativ Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, as fol

lons:
Section 1. That every person, bond or free who shall be convicted of actually raising a re bellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, in this Territory, shall suffe

or mulattoes, in this Territory, shall suner death.

Sec. 2. Every free person who shall aid or assist in any rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes, or mulattoes, or shall furnish arms, or do any overt act in furtherance of such rebellion or insurrection, shall suffer death.

Sec. 3. If any free person shall, by speaking writing, or printing, advise, persuade, or induce. any slaves to rebel, conspire against, or mur-der, any citizen of this Territory, or shall bring der, any chizen of this Territory, or shall bring into, print, write, publish, or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published, or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in the bringing into, printing, writing, publishing, or circulating, in this Territory, any book, paper, pages in a pumplet, or circulating to the purpose magazine, pamphlet, or circular, for the purpo

of exciting insurrection, revellion, revolt, or con-spiracy, on the part of the slaves, free negroes, or mulattoes, against the citizens of the Terri-tory, or any part of them, such person shall be guilty of felony, and suffer death.

Sec. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away, out of this refrictry, any slave be-ionging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larcency, and, on conviction thereof, shall suf-fer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for

fer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 5. If any person shall aid or assist in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away, or sending out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procupe or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larcency, and, on conviction thereof, shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 6. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away, out of any State or other Territory of the United States, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, and shall

dom of such slave, or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, and shall bring such slave into this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had been enticed, decoyed, or carried away, out of this Territory; and in such case the larceny may be charged to have been committed in any county of this Territory, into or through which such slave shall have been brought by such person, and, on conviction thereof, the person offending shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 7. If any person shall entice, persuade, or induce, any slave to escape from the service of his master or owner in this Territory, or shall aid or assist any slave in escaping from the service of his master or owner, or shall aid, assist, harbor, or conceal, any slave who may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not les; than five years,

Sec. 8. If any person in this Territory shall aid or assist, harbor or conceal, any slave who has escaped from the service of his master or owner, in another State or Territory, such person on the service of his master or owner, in another State or Territory, such person or owner, in another State or Territory, such person or owner, in another State or Territory, such person or owner, in another State or Territory, such person or owner, in another State or Territory, such person or owner, in another State or Territory, such person or owner, in another State or Territory, such person or owner, in another State or Territory, such person or owner, in another State or Territory, such person or owner, in another State or Territory, such person or owner, in another State or Territory, such person or owner, in another State or Territory, such person or owner, in another State or Territory, such person or owner, in another State or Territory, such person or owner, in another State or Territory or owner, in another State or Territory or owner, in another State or Territory of the second of

sec. 2. It any person in this Territory shall aid or assist, harbor or conceal, any slave who has escaped from the service of his master or owner, in another State or Territory, such person shall be punished in like manner as if such slave had escaped from the service of his master or owner in this Territory.

Sec. 9. If any person shall resist any officer while attempting to arrest any slave that may have sgaaped from the service of his master or owner, or shall rescue such slave when in custody of any officer or other person, or shall entice, persuade, aid, or assist such slave to escape from the custody of any officer or other person who may have such slave in custody, whether such slave have escaped from the service of his master or owner in this Territory, or in any other State or Territory, the person so offending shall be guilty of telony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

Sec. 10. If any marshal, sheriff, or constable, or the deputy of any such officer, shall, when required by any person, refuse to aid or assist in the arrest and capture of any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, whether such slave shall have escaped from his master or owner in this Territory, or any State or other Territory, such officer shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish, or circulate, or cause to he brought into, printed, written, published, or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing, or circulating, within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill, or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinions, sentiment, doctrine, advice, or innuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous, or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty o

Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published, or circulated, in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

Sec. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not ad-

for this Republic, so boastful of its free institutions, should be fixed where the crack of the slave-driver's lash is not heard, where the slave-driver is not in the ascendant—in short, beyond the control of the great oligarchical class of the South, and within the sphere of proper Democratic influences. At Washington, the slave-driver feels that he is on his own peculiar ground, and is made insolent by it.

Moreover, as long as the seat of Government is fixed amidst a slaveholding community, a certain degree of plausibility is given to the doctrine that Slavery is a national institution, and that Freedom is the local exception. The time has arrived when all adventitions support should be withdrawn from this false and mischievous position, now so vehemently insisted on in certain quarters.

Mit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a juror on the trial of any prosecution for any violation of any of the sections of this act.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the fifteenth day of September, A.

Beader! study the provisions of this act, and remember that Lawrence was burned to the earth last Wednesday, because her citizens would not surrender their arms to the Buffians, and swear implicit obedience to this and other such devilish libels on the name of law.

l'erritories are the property of the United States, and under the guardianship of Congress, and subject to such laws as Congress chooses to provide for them, (or to permit them to make for themselves,) until they become States; and after that (the children arrived at twenty-one years of age) they are out of guardianship, and have all the rights of their fathers. That is my belief, and has been the belief of the whole United States until lately, and especially the belief of those who now deny it, and who are upon the record (and that of ten and recent) against their own denial. Witness (to go no further back) the bill for the admission of Texas in 1845, on which all who voted for that admission, voted for the reestablishment of the Missouri Compromise line in that part of it south of the Arkansas river, where it had been abrogated by the laws and Constitution of Texas. Witness also the debates and speeches on the Oregon hill in 1848—also the attempts to extend the Compromise line to the Pacific in 1850—also the votes of some of these advocates in favor of the Wilmot Proviso; and, above all, the protest of the ten Senators against the admission of the State of California in 1850, because Congress would not legislate upon the subject of

of the State of California in 1850, because Congress would not legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territory which was to compose it. With all these authorities and evidences in favor of the old doctrine, and against the new test and its authors, I think the old Democracy may be allowed to dispute its binding force—at all events, until its advocates can agree in telling what it is. Respectfully,

THOMAS H. BENTON. * But I deny that the laws of Mexico can have the effect attributed to them, (that of keeping Slavery out of New Mexico, California, and Utah.) As soon as the treaty between the two countries is ratified, the sovereignty and authority of Mexico, in the territory acquired by it, become extinct, and that of the United States is sub

THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT ATIVES IN BELATION TO MR. HERBERT. The American Celt, the New York organ of

the Irish Catholics, in its issue of May 24th, thus reviews the action of the House of Representatives in the Herbert case:

A sad and conspicuous case has at last arisen, to test the justice of the country, where the guilty party is a native and the victim is Irish. At the hour of eleven in the forenoon, a member of Congress, in the dining-room of the most frequented hotel in the Federal Capital, assails a waiter as "a damned Irish son of a b—h," hecause he will not violate the rules of the house; then draws a pistol from his pocket, holds the waiter with one hand, and shoots him dead with the other. Here is as plain a case of noonday murder as ever stained the calendar. It is committed by a member of Congress, by one chosen and sworn to uphold the legal Constitution of the country, by one who represents the character as well as the legislative authority of the country, by one who, if abroad, would justly expect to be treated as a representative of the American people—as one of the rulers of this Republic.

What follows? Do the officers of the law, so conspicuously outraged, use their best efforts to purple the high-placed criminal? Does their sentatives in the Herbert case:

What follows? Do the officers of the law, so conspicuously outraged, use their best efforts to punish the high-placed criminal? Does their civic courage rise in proportion to the standing of the formidable offender? No such thing. The very officers of the law instantly combine to protect the murderer, and defeat the ends of justice. The Marshal (Hoover) lodges the "honorable" criminal in his own house, thus taking him at once out of the common category; the prosecuting officer (Key) is missing during the preliminary examination; the two Justices agree to "be divided," but neither tells us which was for or whigh against committal without hall; finally, \$10,000 bail is taken for the Californian Thug, who, the very next day, with his ungloved blood-stained hands, walks into the hall, and takes his seat among the legislators of the country.

into the hall, and takes his seat among the legislators of the country.

But the most atrocious circumstance is still to come. Had Herbert been caught picking a pocket on Pennsylvania avenue, he would have been instantly expelled from the House. As it is, some of the members, desirous to do their duty, and save the credit of the country, move an inquiry into his offence. A shameful de-bate follows, which we have given on our fifth page, and which resulted in inquiry being voted down by 79 against, 70 for. We call special attention to the following division list, giving the names of those who voted for and against:

mit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a juror on the trial of any prosecution for any violation of any of the sections of this act.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1855.

Reader! study the provisions of this act, and remember that Lawrence was burned to the earth last Wednesday, because her citizens would not surrender their arms to the Buffians, and swear implicit obedience to this and other such devilish libels on the name of law.

COLONEL BENTON'S LAST.

Colonel Thomas H. Benton has written the following reply to an official notice that he had been nominated for Governor of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter on the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations made by the colonial results of the subject of the nominations and the results of the subject of the nominations and the results of the subject of the nomination of this act, and the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subjec

Colonel Thomas H. Beaton has written the following reply to an official notice that he had been nominated for Governor of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter on the subject of the nome-atons made by the Democratic Convention at Jefferson City, and any greatly pleased with the whole of them, except the one which relates to unyelf. That takes me by surprise, and must remain sum, except the one which relates to unyelf. That takes me by surprise, and must remain sum, which has detained me here. In the mean time, and the many office of the Grown of the Companion of the

sented a report, recommending such changes in discipline, (sec. 3, chap. 2, part 1,) as to constitute baptized children members on pro-bation of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Laid over under the rule. reduced to half its present size, and furnished for 25 cents per annum, (the price is now 30 cents,) and made exclusively a child's paper This was adopted.

A long discussion was had on the report of he committee to which was referred the esta

tishment of a book concern in Bremen. It was resolved to establish it.

Mr. Raymond, chairman of the committee on Slavery, then announced that he was ready to report. The hall was immediately so still, that the least footstep on the carpet was audition.

dible.

Dr. Durbin announced that the minority, he believed, was not quite ready with their report. He was ready, but some of the members had

before it was offered.

Mr. Haymond then read the report. The committee, after a suitable preamble, recommended the passage of the following resolu-

tions:

Resolved by the Delegates in General Conference assembled, That we recommend to the Annual Conferences the alteration of the Discipline in regard to the general rules on Slacipine in regard to the general rules on Siz-very, so as to read:

"The buying and selling or holding a hu-man being in bondage."

Resolved, That we recommend as a substi-tute for the seventh chapter of the Book of Discipline the following;

What shall be done for the extirpation of

What shall he done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?

Answer 1. We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great sin of Slavery. We believe that all men by nature have an equal right to Freedom, and that no man has a moral right to hold a fellow-being as property. Therefore, no slaveholder shall be eligible to membership in our church hereafter, where emancipation can be effected without injury to the slave. But, inasmuch as persons may be brought into the legal relation of slaveholders, involuntarily or voluntarily, by purchasing slaves in order to free them, therefore the merely legal relation shall not he considered of itself sufficient to exclude a person who may thus sustain it, from the fellowship of the church. church.

Answer 2. Whenever r member of our church,

Answer 3. It shall be the duty of salve of all our members and probationers, who may sustain the legal relation of slaveholder, to teach their servants to read the word of God; to allow them to attend the public worship of God on our regular days of divine service; to protect them in the observance of the duties of the conjugal and parental relations; to give them such compensation for their services as may, ander the circumstances, be just and equal; to make such provisions as may be legally practicable to prevent them and their posterity from passing into perpetual slavery; and to treat them in all respects as required by the law of love.

Answer 4. It shall be the duty of our pre are prudently to enforce the above rules.

Immediately after the reading of the rep

May 22.—A report was adopted, approving of the establishment, near Xenia, Ohio, of a Gollege for colored youth.

The committee on the Irish delegation reported suitable resolutions commending Messrs. Scott and Cather to the members (especially the wealthy) of the M. E. Church, authorizing col-

lections to be taken in the churches; also, and thorizing the sending of American Methodist preaghers to Ireland for two or three years, should they volunteer to go, and the Annual Conference approve of their going. The resolutions were adopted.

John A. Collins, of the Baltimore Conference, announced that he was ready to present the minority report on allevery. On motion, the regular order was suspended to receive it. As the report was signed only by Mr. Collins, the question was asked, how large was the minority? The chairman of the Slavery Committee, Mr. Raymond, answered, that the first vote in the committee was 18 to 14, but on the final action the vote stood 17 to 16. (The Committee on Slavery numbered 33.) Mr. Collins

Alram Mattison, of Black River Conference, advocated the report. He declared that every slaveholder now in the communion of the M. E. Church was there in violation of its Constitution, and that the design of this report was not to turn them out, and yet the report was not as strong as the Constitution, as it only proposed to distinguish and exclude only sinful slaveholding. Adjourned.

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN SINEZAL AS-SEMBLY AND SLAVE

The protracted discussion in the New School General Assembly of New York, the subject of Slavery, has terminated, though without any practical result, aside from the decision to print both the majority (which was adopted) and minority reports relative to the constitutional power of the Assembly over the subject, more particularly as regards the discipline of slaveholders and slaveholding church. cipline of slaveholders and slaveholding churches. The majority report argues, that as the Assembly of 1850 decided that the holding of our fellow men in bondage, under certain circumstances, is an offence, the Assembly has a right, according to the rules of discipline, to use an advisory power to reprove such offence, when properly brought before it by complaint or otherwise. That the Assembly has no judicatory power, but simply an advisory and authoritative power—the former being to recommend reformation, the latter to be exercised only in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, viz: by reference, appeal, or complaint. The minority report argues against the doc-The minority report argues against the doc trine that alaveholding is a sin, and generally against the position taken by the majority.

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WHAT IT COSTS TO BY MRS. BI PART Roe de Clichy is not for a brief period, wou Clichy on he does to th eye might be pleased, as starting up at every step by any chance, while p to another, the tourist . Clichy, he would probab walls, the unusual quiet ment, as only things to

Yet this atreet is rem dest and retired as i nce which calls up to ither a smile or frown, Dungleson and Dray der, passively obeyed, officers in whose hands They knew well, from character of French au ments. But, looking u ing driven into rue de (and demanded, almost in "To what prison, Mons " Clieby." "For debt?"

"For debt." "This is an error—th top the voiture—this is "Probably," was the nied by a shrug of the sh passable functionary in a nade no motion to arrest ed as calm and indifferen error was not being co was it possible that this for unhappy debtors was asylum for our gay you treat for the unfortunate appeared from the Boule ents of that gay pr youthe, with all the p alth about them-disc ysteriously, from the fa it was whispered, by their nies, that they could be for to this our friends were The voiture was abruptle door in a high, blank we scended, followed by our plying his hand to a que gave two significant range.

gave two significant raps, in the huge oaken panel the party found themselves with bare walls and smal nished with an excuse for fi of a deal table and two ch his example; and for ne crowd waited for what, motive or notice of any ed them carefully. After they were conducted int difference, with a tales ment. Drayton sat wond fer match, snapped off un these stolid, human mach ed by any visible exciteme not. His active mind nex from this his imagination He called for a million to one nearest him. But he process would be followed

They were conducted at seemed a reception r given to meditation and was striking. On every si available chair and bent Frenchmen and women in the strike of th laughter, found no echo in gleson and Drayton, who, new, looked gloomily on, u aration came, when the their shawls and bonnets,

For supper, the two years and found it reme; and, on retiring placed in separate rooms, comfortable. It was an earned the disconsolate friest to secure the services of the intense stillness. the intense stillness, so gether with the fatigue of lapped them into forget fast was as unsatisfactor been; but on the stillness of the still been; but, on entering the

ery was made that the wor enced. The grounds, laid with trees, and adorned arbors, presented anything to the eyes of the new cou-the season, and the search neath the tread, as Dung paced on in a very melanc. by they were arrested by so The two friends, turning them of decidedly stout round face was radient with mor. A tasselled cap, so for wear, accompanied a leconsiderable wear, while cigar, for Paris health

od feeling, pleasant at a welcome in this dark